Area Wage Survey

Los Angeles-Long Beach, California, Metropolitan Area October 1981

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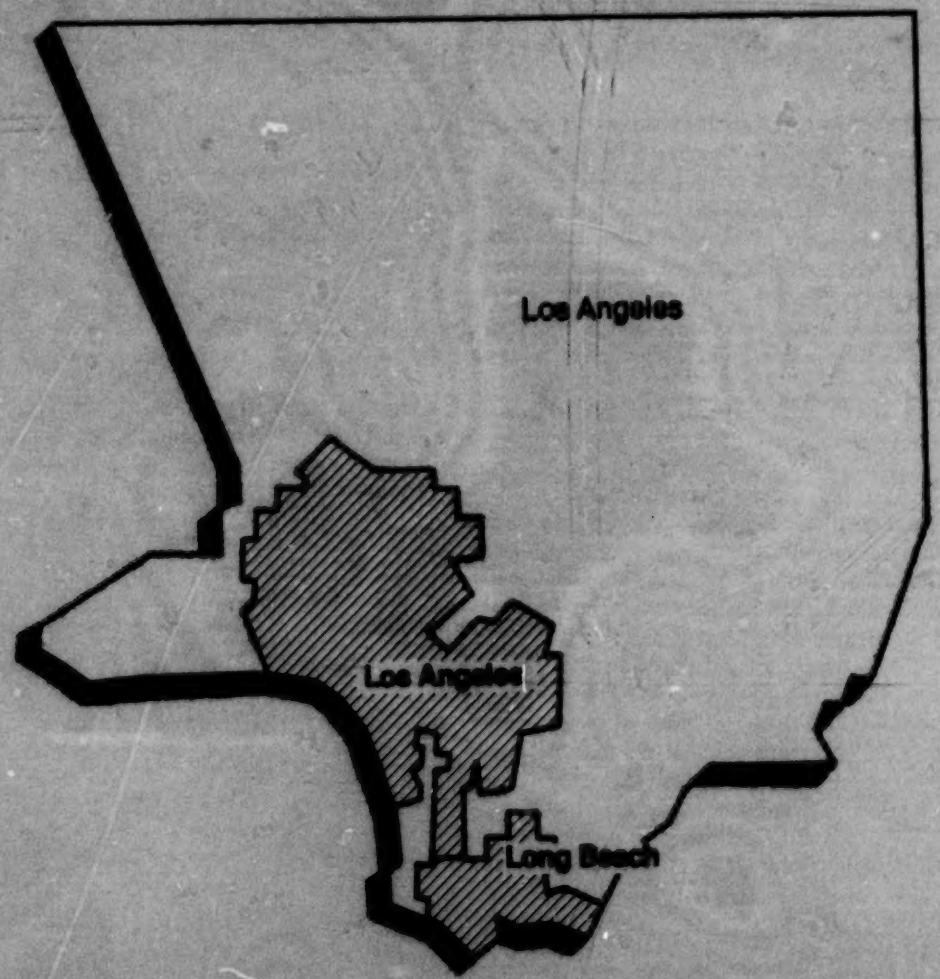

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Preface

This bulletin provides results of an October 1981 survey of occupational earnings and supplementary wage benefits in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., under the general direction of Susan Holland, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area are available for the contract cleaning services (July 1981), corrugated and solid fiber boxes (March 1981), machinery (January 1981), nursing and personal care facilities (May 1981), and refuse hauling (October 1981) industries. Listings of union wage rates for both the cities of Los Angeles and Long Beach are available for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Also available is a report on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits for municipal government employees of the city of Los Angeles. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

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Information for order fillers and guards was incorrect in the October 1981 bulletin. The following tables provide corrected information.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean	Median	Middle range	3.20 and under 3.60	3.60 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.40	4.40 - 4.80	4.80 - 5.20	5.20 - 5.60	5.60 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.40	6.40 - 6.80	6.80 - 7.20	7.20 - 7.60	7.60 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.40	8.40 - 8.80	8.80 - 9.20	9.20 - 9.80	9.80 - 10.40	10.40 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.60	11.60 - 12.20	12.20 - 12.80	12.80 - 13.40	13.40 - 14.00
Order fillers	3,648	6.86	5.65	4.00–11.38	564	304	528	139	238	48	55	278	48	-	48	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	398	-	-	-
Guards	14,541	5.17	4.25	3.75– 6.15	2167	2729	2589	1436	680	274	423	1084	436	798	170	147	329	98	213	94	393	224	184	58	3	2	-
Manufacturing	2,046	8.24	8.37	6.01–10.35	-	11	72	84	13	61	120	269	167	18	51	28	130	54	145	93	259	224	184	58	3	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	12,495	4.67	4.00	3.70– 5.08	2167	2718	2517	1352	677	213	303	815	269	780	119	119	199	44	68	1	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards I	10,305	5.15	4.40	3.75– 6.00	1847	1449	1789	1316	650	215	290	350	412	696	147	101	202	71	133	37	282	71	184	58	3	2	-
Manufacturing	1,543	7.88	7.43	6.00–10.13	-	11	72	84	13	60	113	234	163	13	38	18	71	34	112	36	153	71	184	58	3	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	8,762	4.67	4.00	3.65– 5.00	1847	1438	1717	1232	637	155	177	116	249	683	109	83	131	37	21	1	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards II	1,636	7.40	6.34	6.15– 8.75	-	-	-	-	-	19	133	734	24	102	23	46	127	27	80	57	111	153	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings (in dollars)	Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings (in dollars)
Material movement and custodial occupations-men			Material movement and custodial occupations-men		
Order fillers	2,887	7.26	Guards I	9,337	5.02
			Manufacturing	1,265	7.23
			Nonmanufacturing	8,072	4.67
Guards	13,046	5.10			
Manufacturing	1,732	7.82			
Nonmanufacturing	11,314	4.69	Guards II	1,509	7.43

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
		Mean	Median	Middle range	3.20 and under 3.60	3.60 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.80	9.80 – 10.40	10.40 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.60	11.60 – 12.20	12.20 – 12.80	12.80 – 13.40	13.40 – 14.00
Guards	9,160	5.33	4.25	3.80- 5.95	660	1871	2196	1184	418	235	311	170	278	179	101	99	201	86	213	94	393	224	184	58	3	2	-
Manufacturing	1,623	8.79	9.30	6.63-10.77	-	11	72	60	13	37	98	95	21	18	18	28	130	54	145	93	259	224	184	58	3	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	7,537	4.59	4.00	3.75- 4.76	0	1860	2124	1124	405	198	213	75	257	161	83	71	71	32	68	1	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards I:																											
Manufacturing	1,120	8.53	8.89	5.94-10.92	-	11	72	60	13	36	91	60	17	13	5	18	71	34	112	36	153	71	184	58	3	2	-
Guards II	831	8.56	8.75	7.33-10.12	-	-	-	-	-	19	58	79	24	27	23	46	127	27	80	57	111	153	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement and custodial workers by sex, in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings (in dollars)
Material movement and custodial occupations-men		
Guards	7,928	5.22
Manufacturing	1,309	8.35
Nonmanufacturing	6,619	4.60
Guards II	740	8.71

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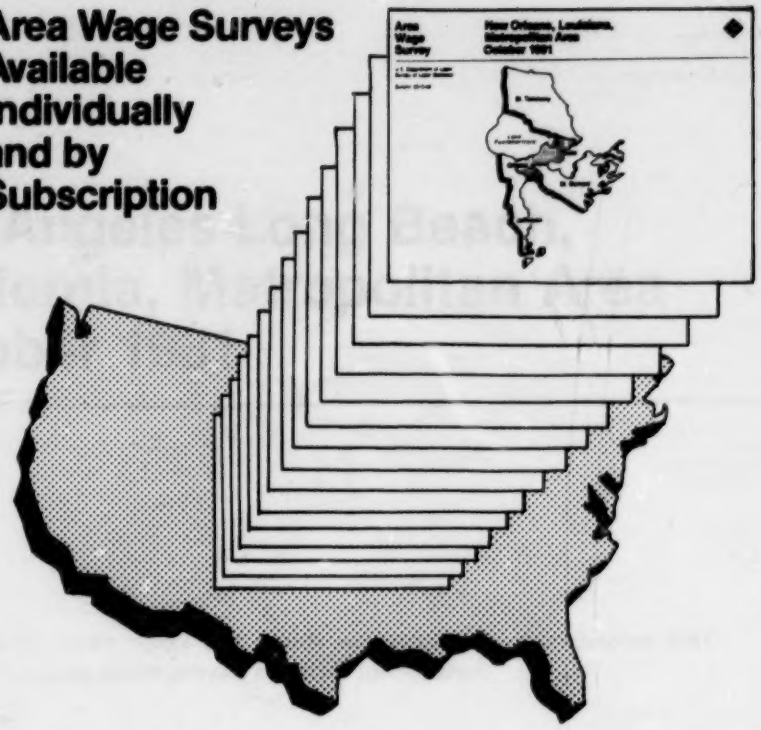

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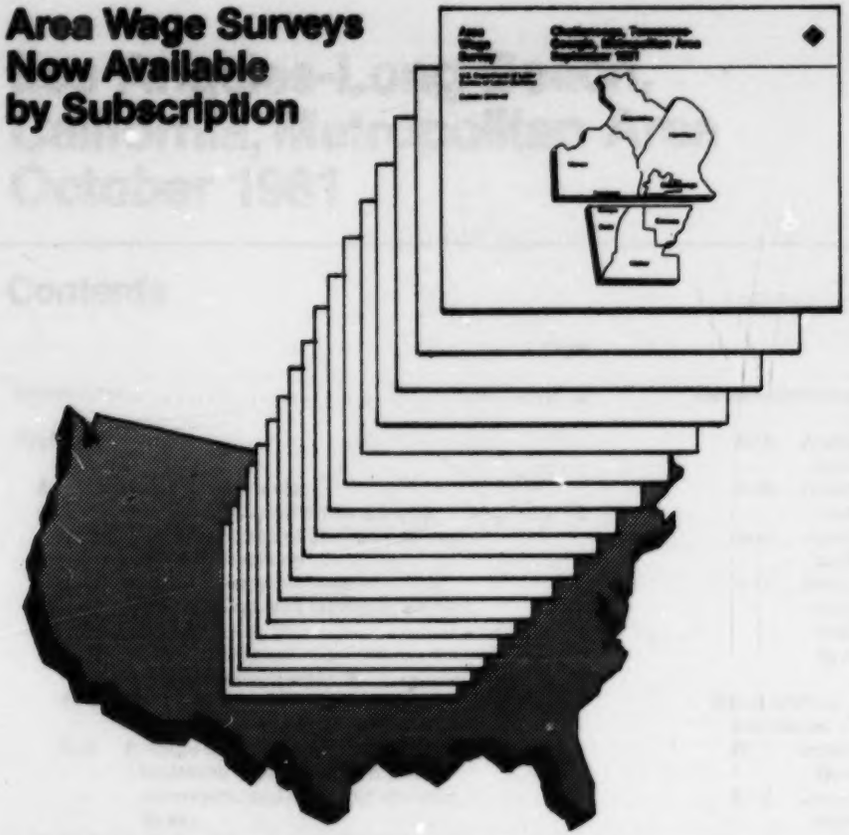

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February 1982

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Introduction

Los Angeles-Long Beach, California, Metropolitan Area October 1981

Area Wage Survey

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This area is 1 of 71 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, earnings data for selected occupations (A-series tables) are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits (B-series tables) is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary reports are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data, for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant locations. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Where possible, occupations with related duties (e.g. accounting clerks and payroll clerks) are clustered to facilitate comparison. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Beginning in 1981, multilevel jobs are designated numerically instead of alphabetically. A job conversion list is provided in appendix C.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 through A-11 provide measures of pay relationships in establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

B-series tables

The B-series tables present information on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks; late-shift pay provisions and practices for production and related workers in manufacturing; and data separately for production and related workers and office workers on scheduled weekly hours and days of first-shift workers; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and pension plan provisions; and health plan participation.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program. It provides information on the scope of the area survey, the area's industrial composition in manufacturing, and labor-management agreements coverage.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Appendix C is an alphabetic to numeric conversion list for all multilevel jobs in the survey.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1986

| Occupation and industry | Number of workers | Average weekly hours (standard) | Weekly earnings (in dollars) of — | | | | | | | Number of workers receiving weekly earnings (in dollars) of — | | | | | | |

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	120 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680
File clerks I	2,884	38.5	182.00	173.00	161.00– 199.50	73	331	1300	644	201	13	75	15	14	17	14	41	22	30	5	89	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,617	38.5	169.50	172.50	161.00– 187.50	61	291	1275	641	141	–	37	4	1	10	11	38	22	29	–	66	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	155	40.0	310.50	195.50	180.00– 470.50	22	–	18	38	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	5	–	99	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks II	1,185	38.5	219.50	207.00	192.00– 218.50	–	–	28	390	507	58	44	54	3	7	35	24	19	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,140	38.5	215.50	206.00	192.00– 214.00	–	–	28	390	507	58	41	52	2	–	14	19	15	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks III	582	39.0	216.50	180.50	173.00– 254.50	–	40	227	73	5	75	66	22	–	23	7	6	18	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	509	38.5	214.50	180.50	172.50– 254.50	–	40	177	73	3	75	66	21	–	23	1	6	9	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	691	39.0	206.50	184.00	166.00– 222.50	7	73	266	232	62	20	14	59	26	11	70	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	169	39.5	206.00	190.00	161.00– 232.00	–	44	52	10	30	15	11	6	7	11	6	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	662	39.0	209.00	184.00	173.00– 213.00	7	29	236	222	32	5	3	53	19	–	62	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	1,858	39.0	221.50	195.00	184.00– 235.00	–	14	325	736	100	247	53	91	90	17	34	76	31	18	10	13	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	292	39.5	262.00	273.00	226.00– 320.00	–	–	–	24	35	28	41	23	40	17	32	7	11	12	9	13	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,564	39.0	210.50	195.00	184.00– 225.50	–	14	325	711	65	219	12	68	50	–	2	71	20	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	3,225	39.5	225.50	213.00	190.00– 240.50	24	40	335	712	765	508	370	127	46	52	4	107	55	23	21	–	38	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	969	40.0	221.00	210.00	199.50– 230.00	–	–	–	288	368	135	55	47	23	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,256	39.5	227.50	218.50	190.00– 241.50	24	40	335	426	389	373	315	80	23	52	4	50	55	23	21	–	38	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	135	40.0	269.00	250.00	198.00– 491.00	–	22	–	42	3	–	13	–	11	–	1	2	–	5	–	–	38	–	–	–	–
Order clerks	5,095	39.5	273.00	246.00	218.50– 322.00	–	12	284	314	915	840	600	558	79	154	158	481	125	92	274	38	19	38	95	19	–
Manufacturing	1,745	39.5	250.50	240.00	219.50– 270.00	–	–	60	24	382	398	314	297	–	45	51	172	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,350	39.5	284.50	253.00	209.50– 346.00	–	12	224	290	533	442	286	261	79	109	107	309	124	92	273	38	19	38	95	19	–
Order clerks I	3,567	39.5	238.50	230.00	200.50– 257.00	–	12	284	314	825	749	512	368	5	40	102	344	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,223	39.5	245.50	237.00	219.50– 255.00	–	–	60	24	292	320	229	151	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,344	39.5	234.50	220.00	200.00– 259.00	–	12	224	290	533	429	286	215	5	40	102	194	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks II	1,528	40.0	353.50	345.00	276.00– 400.00	–	–	–	–	90	91	88	192	74	114	56	137	125	66	266	38	19	38	95	19	–
Accounting clerks	19,009	39.5	261.50	245.00	210.50– 299.00	118	187	1165	1680	2884	2879	2252	1998	1315	979	827	575	573	429	735	285	154	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	5,872	39.5	262.50	250.00	220.00– 292.00	–	12	99	335	843	1179	544	847	570	373	239	128	214	52	183	40	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	13,337	39.5	261.00	241.50	205.00– 299.50	118	175	1066	1345	2021	1700	1708	1149	745	605	588	447	359	376	542	245	150	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	1,076	40.0	332.50	325.00	254.50– 407.00	–	–	–	1	145	75	72	133	82	46	41	93	67	47	144	6	144	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks I	3,164	39.5	212.00	198.00	173.00– 218.50	118	179	626	630	661	138	132	45	40	18	96	111	78	52	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	226	40.0	206.50	210.00	173.00– 230.00	–	12	49	45	60	8	31	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,938	39.5	212.50	198.00	173.00– 218.50	118	167	577	785	621	130	101	23	40	18	96	111	78	51	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	87	40.0	223.00	213.50	201.50– 251.00	–	–	–	1	57	6	18	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks II	8,419	39.5	251.00	234.50	210.50– 270.00	–	8	525	704	1457	1923	1070	836	340	326	330	199	186	238	258	8	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	2,478	39.5	232.00	224.50	207.00– 250.00	–	–	50	280	506	915	183	327	108	52	51	5	4	4	7	4	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	5,943	39.5	258.00	241.50	215.00– 282.00	–	8	475	424	951	1008	887	508	232	273	279	194	184	234	252	4	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	559	40.0	308.00	284.50	238.00– 361.00	–	–	–	–	85	67	27	98	19	20	13	84	38	12	92	4	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks III	4,617	39.5	286.00	276.00	240.00– 311.00	–	–	14	71	580	456	643	789	580	422	243	219	97	114	233	33	103	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,784	40.0	277.50	279.00	240.00– 302.00	–	–	–	10	277	154	102	368	348	302	118	102	48	25	31	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,833	39.5	291.50	273.00	240.00– 328.50	–	–	14	61	313	302	541	423	242	220	125	117	49	89	202	32	103	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	220	40.0	400.50	394.00	302.50– 498.50	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	25	13	24	6	1	1	33	12	–	100	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks IV	2,736	39.5	308.50	286.50	248.00– 369.00	–	–	–	75	136	348	364	318	311	215	188	43	200	24	219	244	51	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,184	40.0	316.00	292.00	252.00– 369.00	–	–	–	–	–	102	248	132	114	119	70	21	182	22	155	35	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,552	39.5	304.00	278.00	234.50– 334.00	–	–	–	75	136	246	148	186	197	96	88	22	38	2	64	209	47	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	160	40.0	400.00	411.00	336.00– 466.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	6	2	22	3	26	2	40	2	44	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	120 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680
Payroll clerks	2,187	39.5	292.50	275.00	230.00– 338.00	-	-	24	112	207	312	248	349	169	155	93	61	64	136	144	24	89	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	666	40.0	272.50	271.00	224.50– 307.00	-	-	-	61	68	211	66	158	66	68	6	9	11	103	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,321	39.5	306.00	278.00	241.50– 365.00	-	-	24	61	139	101	182	191	103	87	87	52	53	33	139	20	89	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	248	39.5	360.50	352.50	290.00– 506.50	-	-	-	-	3	5	29	21	20	24	8	17	7	6	13	4	89	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	7,847	39.5	252.50	238.00	212.00– 281.50	22	79	493	571	1477	1469	819	920	486	393	236	319	310	111	82	15	44	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,027	39.0	240.00	230.00	193.50– 267.50	-	-	398	132	288	454	178	147	142	101	46	55	18	25	54	15	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,820	39.5	256.50	241.50	215.00– 285.50	22	79	97	439	1211	1015	641	773	343	292	192	264	294	86	28	-	44	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	656	39.5	300.00	299.00	259.00– 344.50	22	22	22	-	46	19	34	94	81	77	60	38	79	15	4	-	44	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators I	4,890	39.5	251.00	233.50	213.00– 276.00	22	79	97	420	1099	1044	421	823	308	188	190	222	198	39	4	-	44	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	680	40.0	243.00	235.50	222.00– 249.50	-	-	-	-	100	362	66	58	36	19	28	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,210	39.5	252.00	233.50	210.00– 281.50	22	79	97	420	999	682	355	465	272	169	162	219	193	34	4	-	44	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	439	39.5	293.00	290.00	253.50– 333.00	22	22	22	-	33	6	31	67	61	23	57	23	18	6	4	-	44	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	2,337	39.0	274.00	262.00	230.00– 305.50	-	-	-	19	340	381	398	393	177	205	48	97	114	72	78	15	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	731	40.0	288.50	275.00	241.50– 313.00	-	-	-	-	122	48	112	89	106	82	18	52	13	20	54	15	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,606	39.0	267.50	253.00	230.00– 291.00	-	-	-	19	218	333	286	304	71	123	30	45	101	52	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	217	39.5	314.50	319.50	290.00– 366.50	-	-	-	-	12	13	3	27	20	54	3	15	63	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	140 and under 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780	780 and over
Computer systems analysts (business)	3,688	39.5	522.00	517.50	461.50– 582.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	69	123	276	328	743	608	601	367	333	130	83	19	5
Manufacturing	1,237	40.0	526.00	529.00	460.00– 590.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	147	112	222	160	227	139	106	63	24	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	2,451	39.0	519.00	512.00	461.50– 576.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	69	96	129	216	521	448	374	228	227	67	59	13	1
Transportation and utilities	317	40.0	576.00	575.50	519.00– 628.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	22	22	69	50	59	36	33	18	4	–
Computer systems analysts (business) I	885	39.5	441.50	442.00	405.00– 485.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	65	75	137	209	197	154	23	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	517	39.0	439.00	443.00	396.00– 494.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	65	50	33	134	108	112	10	2	–	–	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) II	1,477	39.5	508.00	510.00	465.50– 552.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	48	113	115	392	333	283	112	59	18	–	–	–
Manufacturing	458	40.0	522.50	523.50	479.50– 575.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	36	125	73	136	47	17	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,019	39.5	501.00	506.00	461.00– 545.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	46	94	79	267	260	147	65	42	15	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) III	1,294	39.5	593.50	596.00	557.00– 635.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	152	117	289	243	272	110	83	19	5
Manufacturing	407	40.0	612.50	610.00	575.50– 650.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	45	78	92	89	60	24	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	887	39.0	585.00	585.00	546.50– 633.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	144	72	211	151	183	50	59	13	1
Transportation and utilities	109	39.5	639.00	633.00	603.50– 691.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	32	17	19	18	4	–
Computer programmers (business)	3,793	39.0	418.00	409.50	340.00– 480.00	–	–	–	–	25	77	167	188	484	448	654	410	605	291	221	148	39	32	2	–	2
Manufacturing	1,094	39.0	419.00	402.50	343.00– 494.50	–	–	–	–	22	46	–	101	88	121	276	73	127	89	32	70	18	27	2	–	2
Nonmanufacturing	2,699	39.0	417.50	418.00	339.50– 480.00	–	–	–	–	3	31	167	87	396	327	378	337	478	202	189	78	21	5	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	273	40.0	441.00	448.50	384.50– 498.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	24	13	60	36	55	17	43	2	1	1	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) I	1,201	39.0	332.00	333.50	296.50– 369.50	–	–	–	–	22	77	158	119	356	224	168	53	22	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	289	39.5	326.00	309.50	292.00– 382.00	–	–	–	–	22	46	–	51	59	38	45	23	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	912	39.0	334.00	333.50	299.50– 365.50	–	–	–	–	–	31	158	68	297	186	123	30	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	80	40.0	363.50	384.50	269.00– 416.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	3	12	30	11	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) II	1,183	39.0	412.50	406.00	368.00– 482.50	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	69	106	143	341	131	287	79	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	492	38.5	409.50	402.50	368.00– 461.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	17	71	181	34	103	31	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	691	39.5	414.50	415.50	365.00– 464.00	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	19	89	72	160	97	184	48	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	87	40.0	428.00	422.50	379.00– 482.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	1	21	13	18	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) III	1,038	39.5	509.00	500.00	448.00– 564.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	17	74	174	238	171	154	123	39	32	2	–	2
Manufacturing	253	39.5	555.50	558.00	505.50– 603.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	16	20	57	27	70	18	27	2	–	2
Nonmanufacturing	783	39.5	493.50	483.00	441.00– 542.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	17	60	158	218	114	127	53	21	5	–	–	–
Computer operators	3,735	39.5	313.50	309.50	268.50– 351.00	–	–	58	180	190	317	356	558	825	770	235	166	47	26	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,143	39.5	319.50	310.50	270.50– 355.00	–	–	50	–	27	141	104	142	290	188	99	63	27	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,592	39.5	311.00	308.50	265.00– 351.00	–	–	9	180	163	176	252	416	535	582	136	103	20	16	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	349	39.5	335.00	352.50	263.00– 376.00	–	–	–	18	34	33	11	22	35	140	25	6	15	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	1,181	39.5	282.50	270.50	240.50– 317.50	–	–	59	90	135	196	144	133	214	160	45	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	407	40.0	280.50	270.50	257.00– 308.00	–	–	50	–	27	78	57	45	99	34	16	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	774	39.0	283.50	265.00	231.00– 317.50	–	–	9	90	108	120	87	88	115	126	29	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	1,517	39.5	310.00	298.50	275.50– 344.00	–	–	–	90	46	90	209	357	321	195	82	113	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	439	39.5	318.00	309.00	276.00– 348.00	–	–	–	–	–	85	47	91	101	62	38	29	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,078	39.5	307.00	294.00	271.00– 336.00	–	–	–	90	46	25	162	266	220	133	44	84	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	97	39.0	327.50	340.50	258.00– 379.50	–	–	–	–	21	4	8	12	–	30	8	6	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	950	39.5	357.50	350.00	330.00– 373.50	–	–	–	–	9	9	3	66	259	393	98	50	33	24	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	297	39.5	375.50	355.00	333.50– 412.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	90	92	45	31	21	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	653	39.5	349.50	350.00	328.00– 368.00	–	–	–	–	9	9	3	60	169	301	53	19	12	14	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[1]	Median[1]	Middle range[2]	140 and under 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780	780 and over
Computer data librarians	301	39.0	281.50	285.50	222.00– 348.50	7	7	12	48	61	3	2	17	82	63	9	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	240	39.0	273.50	242.50	218.50– 348.50	7	7	12	36	58	3	2	15	29	62	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	2,820	40.0	376.50	364.50	299.50– 427.00	–	8	10	22	119	161	225	161	436	379	535	273	168	97	56	17	34	119	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,876	40.0	337.50	335.00	286.00– 390.00	–	–	–	15	91	140	205	135	388	303	428	88	64	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	944	40.0	454.00	439.50	365.00– 520.00	–	8	10	7	28	21	20	26	48	76	107	185	104	90	44	17	34	119	–	–	–
Drafters II	412	40.0	270.50	253.00	230.00– 313.00	–	–	10	18	85	125	31	27	89	9	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	330	40.0	268.00	253.00	240.00– 306.50	–	–	–	13	67	107	31	27	77	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	744	40.0	340.00	325.00	280.00– 364.50	–	–	–	–	5	9	154	124	134	143	89	44	2	6	17	17	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	501	40.0	312.00	300.00	278.50– 345.50	–	–	–	–	5	8	136	100	98	100	48	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	1,001	40.0	419.00	400.00	366.00– 439.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	4	152	132	350	142	48	27	20	–	34	68	–	–	–
Manufacturing	706	40.0	376.00	380.50	331.50– 410.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	4	152	117	305	69	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters V	562	40.0	450.00	440.00	375.00– 494.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	57	90	92	70	118	64	19	–	–	51	–	–	–
Manufacturing	266	40.0	392.50	377.00	348.50– 413.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	57	76	71	13	29	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	7,576	40.0	396.50	413.00	321.50– 467.50	–	–	24	48	96	267	686	217	805	852	1079	838	2443	140	80	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	3,152	40.0	363.50	363.50	298.50– 427.50	–	–	24	48	61	244	249	173	486	476	499	428	356	75	32	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing:																										
Transportation and utilities	2,904	40.0	457.50	467.50	439.50– 496.00	–	–	–	–	35	23	36	4	2	169	274	201	2047	65	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians I	634	40.0	312.00	310.00	275.50– 357.50	–	–	24	48	25	22	53	99	160	97	88	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	4,429	40.0	407.00	441.50	341.00– 467.50	–	–	–	–	71	244	525	32	200	449	432	318	2124	24	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,166	40.0	344.50	347.00	262.50– 399.00	–	–	–	–	36	221	88	26	147	276	161	117	80	7	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	2,513	40.0	398.50	406.00	332.00– 445.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	108	86	445	306	559	503	318	116	71	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,355	40.0	404.50	417.00	352.50– 466.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	108	48	179	103	253	294	275	68	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	249	39.5	415.00	406.50	384.00– 441.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	57	79	75	26	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	197	40.0	417.00	406.50	385.00– 446.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	40	71	49	25	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	52	38.5	408.00	425.50	372.50– 439.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	8	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Sex,[1] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[3] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[3]
Office occupations - men			
File clerks	482	38.5	226.50
Nonmanufacturing	461	38.5	225.00
Messengers	578	39.0	210.00
Nonmanufacturing	431	39.0	214.00
Order clerks	1,720	40.0	311.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,584	40.0	316.50
Order clerks I	934	40.0	244.50
Accounting clerks:			
Manufacturing	412	39.0	250.00
Accounting clerks II:			
Manufacturing	242	39.0	220.50
Accounting clerks III	505	39.5	286.00
Nonmanufacturing	407	39.5	289.00
Accounting clerks IV	557	39.5	323.50
Nonmanufacturing	485	39.5	324.50
Payroll clerks	385	39.0	311.50
Office occupations - women			
Secretaries	21,475	39.5	323.00
Manufacturing	9,357	39.5	325.50
Nonmanufacturing	12,118	39.5	321.00
Secretaries I	3,430	39.5	293.50
Nonmanufacturing	3,132	39.5	296.00
Secretaries II	4,042	39.5	288.50
Manufacturing	1,812	39.5	286.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,230	39.0	290.00
Secretaries III	8,170	39.5	327.50
Manufacturing	4,021	39.5	316.50
Nonmanufacturing	4,149	39.5	338.00
Secretaries IV	4,483	39.0	348.00
Manufacturing	2,333	39.0	353.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,150	39.0	343.50
Secretaries V	813	39.5	398.50
Manufacturing	365	39.5	404.50
Nonmanufacturing	448	39.5	393.50
Transportation and utilities	74	39.0	471.50
Stenographers	848	39.5	328.00
Manufacturing	292	40.0	349.50
Nonmanufacturing	554	39.5	316.50
Stenographers II	586	39.5	325.50
Typists	3,859	39.0	230.00
Manufacturing	1,259	39.5	267.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,600	39.0	212.50
Transportation and utilities	52	40.0	240.50
Typists I	2,534	39.0	225.00
Manufacturing	699	39.5	269.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,835	39.0	208.00
Typists II	1,325	39.5	240.00
Manufacturing	560	39.5	263.50
File clerks	4,080	38.5	196.50
Manufacturing	344	39.5	230.50
Nonmanufacturing	3,736	38.5	193.50
Transportation and utilities	139	40.0	274.00
File clerks I	2,581	39.0	186.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,350	38.5	183.50
Transportation and utilities	111	40.0	247.00
File clerks II	1,022	38.5	215.50
Nonmanufacturing	981	38.5	211.00
File clerks III	471	39.0	212.50
Nonmanufacturing	399	38.5	209.50
Switchboard operators	1,746	39.0	220.50
Manufacturing	289	39.5	282.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,457	39.0	208.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	3,200	39.5	225.00
Manufacturing	969	40.0	221.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,231	39.5	227.00
Transportation and utilities	135	40.0	269.00
Order clerks	3,375	39.5	253.50
Manufacturing	1,609	39.5	250.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,766	39.5	256.00
Order clerks I	2,633	39.5	236.00
Manufacturing	1,138	39.5	246.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,495	39.0	229.00
Order clerks II	742	40.0	314.00
Accounting clerks	15,555	39.5	259.00
Manufacturing	5,188	40.0	264.00
Nonmanufacturing	10,367	39.5	256.50
Accounting clerks I	2,395	39.5	201.00
Manufacturing	228	40.0	206.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,167	39.5	200.50
Accounting clerks II	6,948	39.5	249.00
Manufacturing	2,234	39.5	233.00
Nonmanufacturing	4,712	39.5	257.00
Accounting clerks III	4,039	39.5	286.00
Manufacturing	1,847	39.5	279.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,392	39.5	290.00
Transportation and utilities	194	40.0	308.50
Accounting clerks IV	2,132	40.0	305.00
Manufacturing	1,079	40.0	316.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,053	40.0	293.00
Transportation and utilities	131	40.0	413.00
Payroll clerks	1,729	39.5	288.00
Manufacturing	718	40.0	282.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,011	39.5	306.50
Transportation and utilities	187	40.0	382.50
Key entry operators	7,200	39.5	250.00
Manufacturing	1,936	39.0	242.00
Nonmanufacturing	5,264	39.5	252.50
Key entry operators I	4,814	39.5	249.50
Manufacturing	880	40.0	243.00
Nonmanufacturing	3,934	39.5	251.00
Transportation and utilities	353	40.0	282.50
Key entry operators II	2,010	39.0	269.50
Manufacturing	684	40.0	292.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,326	38.5	258.00
Professional and technical occupations - men			
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,646	39.5	531.50
Manufacturing	882	40.0	539.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,764	39.0	527.00
Computer systems analysts (business) I	514	39.5	450.00
Nonmanufacturing	322	39.0	448.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II	1,125	39.5	512.00
Manufacturing	363	40.0	529.50
Nonmanufacturing	762	39.5	503.50
Computer systems analysts (business) III	965	39.5	600.50
Manufacturing	303	40.0	619.50
Nonmanufacturing	662	39.0	591.50
Computer programmers (business)	2,204	39.5	433.00
Manufacturing	544	39.5	450.50
Computer programmers (business) I:			
Manufacturing	109	40.0	353.50
Computer programmers (business) II:			
Manufacturing	269	39.5	426.50
Computer programmers (business) III	742	39.5	509.00
Manufacturing	142	39.5	581.50
Nonmanufacturing	600	39.5	492.00
Computer operators	2,385	39.5	317.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,774	39.0	309.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Sex,[1] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean)[2]	
		Weekly hours[3] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[4]
Computer operators I:			
Manufacturing	186	40.0	293.00
Computer operators II	926	39.5	317.00
Nonmanufacturing	681	39.0	310.00
Computer operators III	739	39.5	359.50
Nonmanufacturing	549	39.5	352.00
Computer data librarians	140	39.0	253.50
Drafters	2,422	40.0	377.50
Manufacturing	1,608	40.0	334.00
Nonmanufacturing	814	40.0	463.00
Drafters II	355	40.0	272.00
Manufacturing	288	40.0	266.00
Drafters III	600	40.0	329.00
Manufacturing	403	40.0	302.50
Drafters IV	874	40.0	420.00
Manufacturing	607	40.0	373.00
Drafters V	523	40.0	450.00
Manufacturing	248	40.0	387.00
Electronics technicians:			
Manufacturing	2,913	40.0	383.00
Electronics technicians I	520	40.0	304.50
Electronics technicians II:			
Manufacturing	1,086	40.0	342.50
Electronics technicians III	2,411	40.0	399.50
Manufacturing	1,310	40.0	403.50
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Computer systems analysts (business)	976	39.5	494.00
Manufacturing	322	40.0	490.00
Nonmanufacturing	654	39.5	495.50
Computer systems analysts (business) I	351	39.5	429.50
Nonmanufacturing	195	39.0	422.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II	336	39.5	495.00
Manufacturing	89	40.0	494.00
Nonmanufacturing	247	39.5	495.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	279	39.5	570.00
Nonmanufacturing	202	39.5	562.50
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	517	38.0	386.50
Computer programmers (business) I:			
Manufacturing	188	39.0	308.00
Computer programmers (business) II:			
Manufacturing	214	37.0	387.00
Computer programmers (business) III:			
Manufacturing	99	39.5	526.50
Computer operators:			
Computer operators I:			
Manufacturing	221	40.0	270.50
Computer data librarians	161	39.5	306.00
Nonmanufacturing	123	39.5	301.00
Drafters	377	40.0	379.00
Manufacturing	268	39.5	381.50
Drafters III	144	39.5	385.00
Manufacturing	96	39.0	352.50
Drafters IV	126	40.0	412.00
Manufacturing	99	40.0	397.00
Electronics technicians:			
Manufacturing	239	40.0	371.50
Electronics technicians II:			
Manufacturing	80	40.0	373.50
Electronics technicians III	102	40.0	376.00
Registered industrial nurses	242	39.5	414.00
Manufacturing	193	40.0	416.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	4.00 and under 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00 *	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.40	11.40 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.60	12.60 – 13.20	13.20 – 13.80	13.80 – 14.40	14.40 and over
Maintenance carpenters	438	11.11	11.62	10.11–11.99	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	3	14	9	48	29	29	38	146	70	34	3	3	-
Manufacturing	297	11.10	11.44	10.11–12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	48	13	29	31	76	55	24	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	141	11.13	11.77	10.14–11.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	2	4	2	-	16	-	7	70	15	10	-	3	-
Transportation and utilities	55	11.58	11.86	11.36–11.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	7	23	3	10	-	-	-
Maintenance electricians	1,865	12.42	11.77	10.23–13.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	41	24	122	159	234	173	123	205	330	171	64	121
Manufacturing	1,511	12.67	11.60	10.31–13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	24	122	159	215	165	90	182	266	171	64	31
Nonmanufacturing	354	11.35	11.94	7.80–14.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	19	-	-	-	19	8	33	23	64	-	-	* 90
Transportation and utilities	99	12.24	12.80	10.95–12.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	-	8	64	-	-	-
Maintenance painters	397	10.82	11.39	9.59–11.75	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	2	2	1	49	8	10	6	15	38	57	107	40	21	15	-	-
Manufacturing	240	10.74	11.39	10.00–11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	1	8	10	6	12	31	40	63	25	10	9	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	157	10.44	11.38	8.00–11.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	48	-	-	-	3	7	17	44	15	11	6	-	-
Maintenance machinists	604	11.60	11.10	10.00–12.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	62	71	7	169	3	14	157	48	48	3
Manufacturing	409	10.91	11.06	9.84–11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	62	71	7	169	2	11	17	1	45	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	6,004	10.14	10.25	9.07–11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	162	566	259	113	576	347	782	630	1351	116	716	270	8	18	16
Manufacturing	5,204	10.03	10.10	9.07–10.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	162	370	259	111	575	347	778	549	1307	84	276	270	8	18	16
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,648	11.80	11.77	11.23–13.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	5	1	82	6	116	40	11	87	167	300	224	88	135	341	14
Manufacturing	372	10.41	10.51	8.38–11.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	1	44	-	2	39	7	55	77	36	14	2	24	7	14
Nonmanufacturing	1,276	12.20	12.43	11.44–13.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	18	6	114	1	4	32	90	264	210	86	111	334	-
Transportation and utilities	850	12.25	12.68	11.23–13.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	18	6	112	1	4	30	84	42	102	46	75	324	-
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	87	11.37	11.62	10.81–12.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	26	24	26	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	87	11.37	11.62	10.81–12.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	26	24	26	-	-	-	-
Maintenance trades helpers	738	7.29	6.91	5.10– 9.87	100	-	98	38	24	1	57	94	18	17	21	12	9	35	160	49	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	617	7.15	6.85	5.00– 9.87	100	-	98	24	24	1	51	78	5	10	3	-	-	12	160	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	549	10.68	10.15	9.81–12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	54	24	182	48	61	18	70	68	-	-	-
Manufacturing	501	10.69	10.00	9.81–12.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	54	24	182	-	61	18	70	68	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	1,868	11.82	12.00	11.00–12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	12	4	214	169	209	189	495	115	426	-	-
Manufacturing	1,868	11.82	12.00	11.00–12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	12	4	214	169	209	189	495	115	426	-	-
Stationary engineers	761	11.09	11.77	10.50–12.10	-	-	-	-	2	12	4	6	4	6	2	63	21	33	30	152	25	30	247	89	35	-	-
Manufacturing	248	11.21	12.91	8.86–13.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	13	4	20	11	7	15	64	40	23	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	513	11.04	11.77	10.50–12.10	-	-	-	-	2	12	4	6	4	6	2	12	8	29	10	141	18	15	183	49	12	-	-

* All workers were at $14.40 to $15.00.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.20 and under 3.60	3.60 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.40	10.40 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.60	11.60 – 12.20	12.20 – 12.80	12.80 – 13.40	13.40 – 14.00
Truckdrivers	14,229	9.89	10.42	7.75–12.15	92	180	90	166	241	205	192	373	685	203	434	1050	599	71	598	1161	265	1973	1178	1714	229	2351	179
Manufacturing	2,319	9.03	9.14	6.50–10.90	–	–	–	74	24	12	114	233	151	93	71	30	203	16	177	102	75	375	85	318	166	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	11,910	10.06	10.79	7.75–12.16	92	180	90	92	217	193	78	140	534	110	363	1020	396	55	421	1059	190	1598	1093	1396	63	2351	179
Transportation and utilities	4,957	10.82	12.90	7.75–13.02	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	303	108	73	1020	7	7	320	104	100	270	81	–	29	2351	179
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,180	6.66	6.00	5.14– 6.78	–	180	90	12	26	108	138	202	22	–	12	3	48	46	70	48	–	150	27	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	447	6.79	6.00	5.67– 6.62	–	–	–	12	12	12	90	198	21	–	12	–	–	–	–	48	–	15	27	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	3,700	9.52	9.20	7.55–12.08	–	–	–	62	12	78	53	152	258	82	246	29	344	6	82	698	72	386	–	70	–	870	–
Manufacturing	591	7.58	6.99	6.41– 9.14	–	–	–	62	12	–	24	35	124	80	53	29	–	–	72	8	9	13	–	70	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,109	9.89	9.21	8.25–12.90	–	–	–	–	–	78	29	117	134	2	193	–	344	6	10	890	63	373	–	–	–	870	–
Transportation and utilities	1,000	12.53	12.90	12.90–12.90	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	12	57	50	–	–	–	870	–
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	2,519	10.44	10.90	8.38–12.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	309	121	176	1	141	11	8	36	109	387	245	243	136	416	179
Nonmanufacturing	1,847	10.35	10.42	7.44–13.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	303	108	170	–	6	3	1	29	93	245	227	66	–	416	179
Transportation and utilities	1,347	10.38	10.42	7.15–13.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	303	108	72	–	6	3	1	–	38	220	–	–	–	416	179
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	4,741	10.24	10.70	8.31–12.10	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	19	96	–	–	1017	68	–	414	163	82	613	795	1217	63	156	–
Manufacturing	483	10.04	10.70	9.00–10.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	98	24	50	191	7	45	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,258	10.26	11.00	7.75–12.10	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	19	96	–	–	1017	–	–	316	139	32	422	788	1172	63	156	–
Shippers	1,499	6.63	6.30	5.54– 7.45	–	–	50	108	134	108	267	180	70	128	105	85	21	120	4	4	24	59	–	32	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,028	6.88	6.49	5.61– 7.72	–	–	50	62	132	12	100	156	18	128	53	71	15	116	4	2	24	55	–	32	–	–	–
Receivers	1,968	7.44	7.13	5.79– 9.70	–	–	–	74	132	126	393	185	34	73	111	194	37	32	45	232	109	47	67	71	6	–	–
Manufacturing	593	6.90	6.40	5.57– 8.18	–	–	–	74	60	52	77	32	32	71	13	6	31	32	31	29	1	44	–	6	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,375	7.68	7.45	5.79– 9.70	–	–	–	–	72	74	316	153	2	2	98	188	6	–	14	203	108	3	67	63	6	–	–
Shippers and receivers	1,395	7.35	7.00	6.23– 7.60	–	–	24	–	12	76	101	207	153	314	130	50	5	–	32	154	26	39	71	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,169	7.36	6.90	6.23– 9.01	–	–	24	–	12	74	74	204	151	295	30	–	–	–	24	144	26	39	71	1	–	–	–
Warehousemen	6,763	7.67	7.54	6.12– 9.00	252	126	374	126	131	246	273	617	374	672	209	291	202	182	1073	518	243	298	111	327	61	57	–
Manufacturing	2,477	7.47	6.67	6.09– 8.71	–	–	–	80	18	229	203	394	374	110	22	168	168	154	81	117	40	201	66	7	45	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,286	7.79	8.48	6.20– 9.20	252	126	374	46	113	17	70	223	–	562	187	123	34	28	992	401	203	97	45	320	16	57	–
Transportation and utilities	567	9.31	9.23	7.84–10.42	–	–	–	–	–	12	42	21	–	10	41	27	33	28	31	72	95	45	37	–	16	57	–
Order fillers	6,870	8.29	9.80	4.80– 9.80	564	304	528	139	238	48	55	278	48	–	48	288	–	–	–	–	3230	–	712	398	–	–	–
Shipping packers	1,657	5.48	5.31	4.05– 6.15	244	46	217	80	222	300	23	188	64	36	25	35	36	56	1	4	14	66	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,557	5.42	4.95	4.05– 6.10	244	46	217	80	220	300	23	140	14	36	25	35	36	56	1	4	14	66	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	4,249	7.40	6.08	4.35–11.49	416	72	604	409	88	158	335	255	334	40	40	4	4	106	27	104	141	18	56	40	28	972	–
Manufacturing	1,947	5.17	4.70	4.20– 5.66	188	48	547	294	43	104	333	255	2	–	–	–	–	1	26	15	59	18	14	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,302	9.28	10.20	6.50–12.90	228	24	57	115	45	54	2	–	332	40	40	4	4	105	1	89	82	–	42	40	28	972	–
Transportation and utilities	1,462	11.11	12.90	8.45–12.90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	324	36	–	–	–	21	1	–	82	–	–	–	26	972	–
Forklift operators	5,217	8.07	6.72	6.00–11.42	–	–	–	136	470	124	524	998	439	250	14	87	15	1	10	595	44	60	675	544	27	204	–
Manufacturing	3,131	6.83	6.01	5.84– 6.78	–	–	–	136	190	124	524	992	391	146	14	87	11	1	2	101	8	30	187	160	24	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,086	9.94	11.45	9.38–11.92	–	–	–	–	280	–	–	6	48	104	–	–	4	–	8	494	36	27	488	384	3	204	–
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	520	8.69	9.56	7.13–10.13	–	–	–	–	98	7	–	7	7	19	–	12	–	–	4	211	38	117	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	501	8.84	9.56	7.86–10.22	–	–	–	–	79	7	–	7	7	19	–	12	–	–	4	211	38	117	–	–	–	–	–
Guards	52,949	4.32	4.00	3.70– 4.45	10062	10728	18415	6315	1877	559	861	1088	380	756	170	147	329	91	213	94	393	224	184	58	3	2	–
Manufacturing	2,046	8.24	8.37	6.01–10.35	–	11	72	84	13	61	120	269	167	18	51	28	130	54	145	93	259	224	184	58	3	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	50,903	4.16	4.00	3.70– 4.25	10062	10717	18343	6231	1864	498	741	819	213	738	119	119	199	37	68	1	134	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	3.20 and under 3.60	3.60 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.80	9.80 – 10.40	10.40 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.80	11.80 – 12.20	12.20 – 12.80	12.80 – 13.40	13.40 – 14.00
Guards I	43,438	4.29	4.00	3.70– 4.47	9102	6886	16015	5955	1659	420	728	377	356	654	147	101	202	64	133	37	282	71	184	58	3	2	–
Manufacturing	1,543	7.88	7.43	6.00–10.13	–	11	72	84	13	60	113	234	183	13	38	16	71	34	112	36	153	71	184	58	3	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	41,895	4.15	4.00	3.70– 4.32	9102	6877	15943	5871	1646	360	615	143	193	641	109	85	131	30	21	1	129	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards II	1,711	7.27	6.25	6.15– 8.36	–	–	–	–	98	19	133	711	24	102	23	48	127	27	80	57	111	153	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,208	6.40	6.15	6.15– 6.35	–	–	–	–	98	18	126	676	20	97	10	38	88	7	47	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	19,148	6.05	5.60	4.50– 6.74	1727	961	1141	1466	602	1226	964	1310	6435	730	188	272	183	518	408	328	197	256	153	83	40	–	–
Manufacturing	4,574	6.41	5.54	4.40– 8.77	334	499	250	308	224	742	243	212	50	81	65	132	79	434	287	116	158	228	109	23	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	14,574	5.94	5.60	4.50– 6.73	1393	462	891	1158	378	484	721	1098	6385	649	123	140	84	84	121	212	39	28	44	40	40	–	–
Transportation and utilities	313	9.43	9.02	8.55–10.46	–	–	–	3	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	71	106	10	9	12	–	34	40	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Sex,[3] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[4]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[4]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations – men		
Maintenance carpenters	417	11.07
Manufacturing	297	11.10
Nonmanufacturing	120	11.01
Maintenance electricians	1,822	12.42
Manufacturing	1,510	12.67
Nonmanufacturing	312	11.20
Maintenance painters	388	10.59
Manufacturing	240	10.74
Nonmanufacturing	148	10.38
Maintenance machinists	604	11.80
Manufacturing	409	10.91
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	5,990	10.15
Manufacturing	5,180	10.04
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,635	11.79
Manufacturing	372	10.41
Nonmanufacturing	1,263	12.20
Transportation and utilities	849	12.26
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	87	11.37
Manufacturing	87	11.37
Maintenance trades helpers	724	7.24
Manufacturing	615	7.14
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	548	10.67
Manufacturing	500	10.69
Tool and die makers	1,861	11.82
Manufacturing	1,861	11.82
Stationary engineers	689	11.40
Manufacturing	248	11.21
Nonmanufacturing	441	11.51
Material movement and custodial occupations – men		
Truckdrivers	13,218	9.80
Manufacturing	2,314	9.03
Nonmanufacturing	10,904	9.96
Transportation and utilities	4,790	10.79
Truckdrivers, light truck	1,097	6.63
Manufacturing	445	6.77
Truckdrivers, medium truck	3,688	9.52
Manufacturing	590	7.57
Nonmanufacturing	3,098	9.89
Transportation and utilities	991	12.55
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	2,439	10.39
Nonmanufacturing	1,789	10.28
Transportation and utilities	1,347	10.36
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	4,537	10.16
Manufacturing	483	10.04
Nonmanufacturing	4,054	10.17
Shippers	1,160	6.70
Manufacturing	881	6.88
Receivers	1,527	7.77
Manufacturing	522	6.88
Nonmanufacturing	1,005	8.23
Shippers and receivers	1,329	7.34
Manufacturing	1,138	7.32
Warehousemen	5,603	7.44
Manufacturing	2,052	7.16
Nonmanufacturing	3,551	7.61
Transportation and utilities	402	9.33
Order fillers	6,117	8.65
Shipping packers	777	5.87
Manufacturing	681	5.80
Material handling laborers	3,802	7.58
Nonmanufacturing	2,182	9.34
Transportation and utilities	1,462	11.11
Forklift operators	5,092	8.06
Manufacturing	3,081	6.83
Nonmanufacturing	2,011	9.95
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	510	8.66
Manufacturing	491	8.81
Guards	45,435	4.31
Manufacturing	1,732	7.82
Nonmanufacturing	43,703	4.17
Guards I	37,251	4.27
Manufacturing	1,265	7.23
Nonmanufacturing	35,986	4.16
Guards II	1,584	7.30
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	13,787	6.00
Manufacturing	3,900	6.31
Nonmanufacturing	9,887	5.87
Transportation and utilities	274	9.53
Material movement and custodial occupations – women		
Shipping packers	876	5.13
Manufacturing	876	5.13
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	4,737	6.26
Nonmanufacturing	4,287	6.12

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., selected periods

Period[1]	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (October 1977 = 100):														
October 1980	129.1	130.8	133.2	132.8	132.7	128.6	129.0	133.2	133.7	131.3	129.6	132.4	133.4	133.3
October 1981	143.4	147.9	150.2	146.3	145.8	142.9	147.1	149.7	149.1	144.3	144.0	149.1	151.9	146.5
Percent increases:														
October 1973 to October 1974	7.0	7.2	9.3	7.9	5.6	6.7	7.5	9.5	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	9.5	4.8
October 1974 to October 1975	8.5	8.2	9.2	8.2	6.4	8.7	10.0	9.3	8.5	7.2	8.6	7.1	8.8	6.0
October 1975 to October 1976	7.3	7.0	7.8	7.4	12.4	7.7	6.4	8.0	7.1	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.3	14.4
October 1976 to October 1977	7.4	6.6	7.4	8.8	6.7	7.2	6.3	7.5	8.6	5.7	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.1
October 1977 to October 1978	7.8	9.6	9.6	8.1	8.2	5.9	8.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	10.4	11.0	8.7
October 1978 to October 1979	9.8	8.6	8.4	9.7	11.7	9.7	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.5	10.0	8.7	7.7	12.9
October 1979 to October 1980	9.0	9.9	12.1	12.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	12.3	11.8	13.0	8.7	10.3	11.6	8.6
October 1980 to October 1981	11.1	13.1	12.8	10.2	9.9	11.1	14.0	12.4	11.5	9.9	11.1	12.6	13.9	9.9

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Pay relationships in establishments with paired office clerical occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																								
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Typists		File clerks			Messengers	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists	Order clerks		Accounting clerks				Payroll clerks	Key entry operators	
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	I	II	I	II	III				I	II	I	II	III	IV		I	II
Secretaries I	100	91	85	75	64	114	97	117	118	118	119	117	147	114	108	110	(*)	112	105	98	89	97	108	101
Secretaries II	110	100	88	79	67	116	108	137	125	141	131	129	151	113	123	104	96	131	114	105	88	100	117	107
Secretaries III	117	113	100	85	72	121	107	134	130	139	149	135	148	122	133	126	83	135	124	112	99	108	126	113
Secretaries IV	133	127	117	100	84	134	113	147	151	164	165	154	165	129	144	130	91	166	141	127	112	110	146	131
Secretaries V	156	150	139	119	100	163	124	172	185	203	(*)	178	202	151	157	139	99	176	160	149	128	129	165	161
Stenographers I	87	87	83	74	61	100	90	99	98	105	106	98	128	97	(*)	(*)	(*)	98	100	94	82	90	99	95
Stenographers II	103	93	94	88	81	111	100	112	126	130	128	133	153	108	121	(*)	82	111	121	105	93	103	113	107
Typists I	85	73	74	68	58	101	90	100	94	111	104	96	116	91	91	(*)	(*)	96	93	84	77	72	91	87
Typists II	84	80	77	66	54	102	79	106	100	117	107	98	119	90	101	71	(*)	95	92	83	71	84	94	91
File clerks I	85	71	72	61	49	96	77	90	85	100	90	(*)	104	80	85	72	44	91	79	75	78	73	85	77
File clerks II	84	76	67	61	(*)	94	78	96	94	111	100	93	117	88	94	(*)	(*)	90	88	79	72	83	90	83
File clerks III	86	77	74	65	56	102	75	105	102	(*)	107	100	116	96	96	(*)	(*)	94	100	90	77	80	95	91
Messengers	68	66	68	61	50	78	68	86	84	96	85	86	100	79	84	77	(*)	86	81	75	65	70	84	74
Switchboard operators	88	89	82	77	66	103	93	110	111	125	113	104	126	100	102	96	(*)	100	97	87	82	89	98	97
Switchboard operator-receptionists	93	81	75	69	64	(*)	82	110	99	118	106	104	119	98	100	98	85	108	95	82	80	83	98	89
Order clerks I	91	96	79	77	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	141	138	(*)	(*)	129	105	102	100	74	118	99	90	87	83	108	93
Order clerks II	(*)	104	121	109	101	(*)	122	(*)	(*)	226	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	117	135	100	(*)	141	119	106	127	140	(*)
Accounting clerks I	89	76	74	60	57	102	90	104	106	109	111	107	116	100	93	85	(*)	100	90	80	78	84	91	90
Accounting clerks II	95	87	80	71	62	100	82	107	109	127	114	100	124	103	106	101	71	111	100	87	77	87	101	93
Accounting clerks III	102	95	89	79	67	106	95	120	121	134	127	111	134	114	122	111	84	125	115	100	87	101	114	102
Accounting clerks IV	112	113	101	90	78	121	107	130	142	129	140	130	155	122	125	115	94	129	130	116	100	108	124	114
Payroll clerks	103	100	94	91	78	111	97	139	119	136	120	125	142	112	120	121	78	119	115	99	92	100	118	102
Key entry operators I	93	85	80	68	61	101	88	110	106	117	111	105	118	102	102	93	72	110	99	87	81	85	100	85
Key entry operators II	99	93	89	76	62	105	94	115	110	129	121	110	135	104	113	108	(*)	112	107	96	88	98	116	100

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings in establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the table stub are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the column heading at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, reading across the Secretaries II row, the 110 in the Secretaries I column indicates that Secretaries II average 110 percent of (or 10 percent more than) the earnings of Secretaries I.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Pay relationships in establishments with paired professional and technical occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																	
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III		II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	
Computer systems analysts (business) I	**100**	82	71	126	115	(*)	153	126	113	155	(*)	119	108	107	119	119	96	104
Computer systems analysts (business) II	122	**100**	85	146	122	106	170	155	137	178	177	147	126	120	154	142	115	124
Computer systems analysts (business) III	141	117	**100**	168	143	125	201	184	165	214	215	178	150	142	181	166	134	146
Computer programmers (business) I	80	68	60	**100**	82	65	124	108	92	125	147	118	100	94	126	107	95	86
Computer programmers (business) II	87	82	70	122	**100**	77	148	133	114	137	156	129	107	101	135	113	100	95
Computer programmers (business) III	(*)	95	80	155	129	**100**	196	173	144	194	210	177	135	124	180	152	125	124
Computer operators I	65	59	50	81	67	51	**100**	84	72	99	103	94	71	71	86	123	64	73
Computer operators II	80	65	54	92	75	58	119	**100**	83	114	126	109	86	80	107	97	78	82
Computer operators III	89	73	60	109	88	70	139	120	**100**	127	142	116	95	89	121	108	85	96
Computer data librarians	65	56	47	80	73	52	101	88	79	**100**	(*)	92	77	89	(*)	80	66	82
Drafters II	(*)	56	46	68	64	48	97	79	70	(*)	**100**	77	64	62	86	74	66	64
Drafters III	84	68	56	84	77	57	106	92	86	109	131	**100**	84	76	100	89	78	82
Drafters IV	93	80	67	100	93	74	141	117	105	129	156	119	**100**	91	120	106	94	92
Drafters V	93	83	70	120	99	81	141	125	112	112	161	131	110	**100**	150	125	103	96
Electronics technicians I	84	65	55	79	74	56	117	94	83	(*)	116	100	83	66	**100**	84	73	75
Electronics technicians II	84	71	60	94	88	66	81	103	93	125	135	113	94	80	120	**100**	81	(*)
Electronics technicians III	104	87	75	106	100	80	155	129	117	151	152	129	107	97	138	123	**100**	99
Registered industrial nurses	96	81	68	116	105	80	137	122	104	122	156	122	108	104	134	(*)	101	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10.Pay relationships in establishments with paired maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100										
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Mechanics		Sheet-metal workers	Trades helpers	Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers
					Machinery	Motor vehicles					
Maintenance carpenters	**100**	77	102	93	101	102	98	125	99	94	99
Maintenance electricians	130	**100**	148	103	116	119	122	172	105	97	146
Maintenance painters	98	67	**100**	82	93	97	97	120	94	92	97
Maintenance machinists	108	97	122	**100**	113	111	105	133	103	95	108
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	99	87	107	88	**100**	98	100	120	96	83	94
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	98	84	103	90	102	**100**	96	134	98	94	99
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	102	82	103	95	100	105	**100**	127	104	96	97
Maintenance trades helpers	80	58	83	75	83	74	79	**100**	(*)	64	76
Machine-tool operators (toolroom)	101	95	106	97	105	102	96	(*)	**100**	95	98
Tool and die makers	107	103	108	106	120	107	104	155	106	**100**	105
Stationary engineers	101	89	103	93	106	101	104	132	102	95	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11.Pay relationships in establishments with paired material movement and custodial occupations, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100															
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehouse-men	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer										I	II	
Truckdrivers, light truck	100	(*)	(*)	81	93	105	92	98	(*)	(*)	120	(*)	(*)	105	105	116
Truckdrivers, medium truck	(*)	100	96	95	104	104	97	103	(*)	119	104	103	116	127	114	114
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	(*)	105	100	95	116	110	(*)	115	(*)	(*)	104	106	(*)	109	(*)	124
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	123	106	105	100	(*)	104	102	106	109	166	114	108	114	154	115	129
Shippers	107	96	86	(*)	100	101	(*)	109	123	153	137	97	112	106	106	126
Receivers	95	96	91	96	99	100	(*)	100	115	115	120	99	(*)	102	93	126
Shippers and receivers	109	103	(*)	98	(*)	(*)	100	104	(*)	(*)	118	106	(*)	104	(*)	120
Warehousemen	104	97	87	94	92	100	96	100	96	123	114	104	98	101	98	128
Order fillers	(*)	(*)	(*)	92	81	87	(*)	104	100	99	101	(*)	(*)	84	(*)	104
Shipping packers	(*)	84	(*)	60	65	87	(*)	81	101	100	100	95	(*)	96	95	105
Material handling laborers	84	96	96	88	73	83	85	88	99	100	100	96	97	98	99	111
Forklift operators	(*)	97	92	92	103	101	94	96	(*)	105	104	100	102	100	113	119
Power-truck operators (other than forklift)	(*)	86	(*)	86	89	(*)	(*)	102	(*)	(*)	103	98	100	(*)	101	126
Guards I	96	79	92	85	93	98	96	99	119	104	102	100	(*)	100	(*)	98
Guards II	95	88	(*)	87	93	107	(*)	102	(*)	105	101	89	99	(*)	100	124
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	86	87	80	78	79	79	84	78	96	96	90	84	79	102	80	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	120 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680
Secretaries	19,082	39.5	331.00	325.00	278.00– 383.50	–	5	8	84	408	947	1782	1896	2011	1679	1810	1455	1685	1788	2226	887	186	45	14	5	1
Manufacturing	8,129	39.5	332.00	326.00	280.50– 380.00	–	5	1	1	195	378	658	742	800	5	929	810	828	831	909	397	67	26	9	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	10,953	39.0	330.00	323.00	274.00– 385.00	–	–	7	83	213	569	1104	1154	1211	937	881	645	1057	1157	1317	490	99	19	5	4	1
Transportation and utilities	1,540	38.0	339.50	329.00	277.00– 394.00	–	–	–	–	–	16	149	270	148	147	97	95	92	242	156	105	16	9	5	2	1
Secretaries I	3,158	39.5	300.50	276.00	247.00– 373.50	–	–	7	76	177	352	507	493	290	114	113	130	292	305	269	33	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,906	39.5	302.00	277.00	247.00– 373.50	–	–	7	75	168	321	453	452	256	99	78	115	289	303	264	32	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries II	2,119	39.0	296.50	283.50	253.50– 330.00	–	–	1	–	98	236	633	478	453	294	252	151	140	243	115	25	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,139	40.0	302.00	295.00	265.00– 337.00	–	–	1	–	65	55	115	173	199	137	120	92	65	64	41	12	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,980	39.0	293.50	277.00	252.00– 325.50	–	–	–	–	33	181	518	305	254	157	132	59	75	179	74	13	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	482	37.5	317.00	277.00	255.00– 394.00	–	–	–	–	–	4	124	133	10	4	9	20	18	123	36	1	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries III	7,000	39.5	330.00	321.00	287.00– 375.00	–	–	–	–	120	283	456	639	919	1014	888	615	484	411	741	429	39	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	3,762	39.5	317.50	311.00	278.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	118	248	367	337	441	567	478	397	202	185	307	122	15	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,238	39.0	345.00	330.00	296.00– 391.00	–	–	–	–	4	35	91	302	478	447	390	218	282	246	434	307	24	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	620	38.0	328.00	305.00	276.00– 375.00	–	–	–	–	–	12	22	129	118	86	48	24	33	32	52	61	4	–	–	–	–
Secretaries IV	3,349	39.0	357.50	352.00	310.50– 399.00	–	5	–	–	5	44	124	218	237	399	426	334	395	329	452	252	92	36	3	–	–
Manufacturing	2,153	39.5	354.00	354.00	310.00– 396.00	–	5	–	–	5	44	122	188	95	192	239	231	270	254	280	171	32	23	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,196	39.0	363.00	348.50	314.00– 406.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	28	142	207	187	103	125	75	172	81	60	13	1	–	–
Transportation and utilities	286	37.5	373.00	362.50	321.00– 417.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	52	37	32	30	24	47	40	2	5	1	–	–
Secretaries V	541	39.5	417.00	414.50	381.00– 455.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	2	64	40	91	153	113	30	7	11	5	1
Manufacturing	293	39.5	420.00	421.00	391.00– 456.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	1	1	15	17	46	72	88	20	3	7	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	248	39.0	413.00	410.00	368.00– 437.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	49	23	45	81	25	10	4	4	4	1
Stenographers	801	39.5	319.50	315.00	284.50– 367.00	–	–	–	2	34	64	65	96	80	75	96	52	70	42	86	39	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	605	39.0	305.00	306.50	281.00– 345.00	–	–	–	2	33	60	48	89	67	57	84	46	43	32	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	248	39.5	329.50	333.00	291.00– 384.50	–	–	–	–	1	12	8	28	22	28	38	27	37	26	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers I	333	39.5	320.00	332.00	261.00– 371.00	–	–	–	2	20	28	22	33	21	30	36	27	41	32	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	216	39.0	325.50	333.00	283.50– 364.50	–	–	–	–	1	12	7	27	19	25	35	26	27	22	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers II	468	39.5	319.50	310.50	270.50– 380.50	–	–	–	–	14	36	43	63	59	45	60	25	29	10	45	39	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	2,271	39.0	255.00	230.00	188.50– 327.00	2	57	369	331	278	209	204	141	55	38	102	156	107	22	188	13	1	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	777	39.5	296.00	302.50	195.50– 400.50	–	36	112	66	57	12	61	23	17	25	30	66	70	2	186	13	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,494	39.0	234.00	218.50	188.50– 265.00	2	21	257	265	221	197	143	118	38	13	72	90	37	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists I	1,114	39.0	249.50	229.50	176.00– 288.00	–	21	274	114	86	102	119	93	51	36	26	23	69	2	97	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	425	39.5	306.00	324.00	240.00– 374.00	–	–	88	–	12	4	47	22	14	23	23	23	69	2	97	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	689	38.5	214.50	207.00	175.00– 248.50	–	21	186	114	74	98	72	71	37	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists II	1,157	39.5	260.50	231.50	195.50– 343.50	2	36	95	217	192	107	85	48	4	2	76	133	38	20	89	12	1	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	352	39.5	283.50	233.00	195.50– 400.50	–	36	24	66	45	8	14	1	3	2	7	43	1	–	89	12	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	805	39.0	250.50	230.00	196.50– 327.00	2	–	71	151	147	99	71	47	1	–	69	90	37	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks	2,615	38.5	207.00	187.50	172.00– 213.00	33	60	901	642	431	123	77	59	17	24	56	71	59	44	15	3	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,446	38.5	201.50	184.00	171.50– 206.50	21	60	900	639	417	108	60	45	3	10	26	63	46	43	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks I	1,674	38.5	192.50	175.50	169.00– 187.50	33	60	867	422	103	13	15	15	14	17	14	41	22	30	5	3	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,573	38.5	188.00	172.50	169.00– 184.00	21	60	806	419	91	–	1	4	1	10	11	38	22	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks II	795	38.5	225.00	206.50	198.00– 233.50	–	–	25	212	321	58	44	43	3	7	35	24	19	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	750	38.5	219.00	205.00	197.50– 225.50	–	–	25	212	321	58	41	41	2	–	14	19	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks III	140	38.5	279.50	237.50	225.50– 362.50	–	–	7	8	5	50	18	1	–	–	7	6	18	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	644	39.0	216.50	184.00	167.00– 268.50	7	73	238	79	22	20	14	59	26	11	66	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	188	39.5	206.00	165.50	161.00– 240.50	–	44	52	10	19	15	11	6	7	11	8	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	456	39.0	220.50	184.00	169.00– 268.50	7	29	186	69	3	5	3	53	19	–	58	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	120 and under 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680
Switchboard operators	1,253	39.0	233.00	199.00	195.00– 261.00	-	14	202	422	85	143	53	91	42	17	34	78	31	18	10	13	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	292	39.5	282.00	273.00	226.00– 320.00	-	-	-	24	35	28	41	23	40	17	32	7	11	12	9	13	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	961	38.5	218.00	195.00	190.00– 231.50	-	14	202	398	50	115	12	68	2	-	2	71	20	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	556	39.0	225.00	210.00	188.50– 242.00	24	-	86	110	121	80	71	4	23	4	4	12	10	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	111	40.0	236.50	210.00	207.50– 282.00	-	-	-	12	55	6	7	1	23	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	445	39.0	222.50	207.00	184.00– 242.00	24	-	86	98	66	54	64	3	-	4	4	5	10	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	1,340	40.0	314.00	270.00	209.50– 391.00	-	12	92	124	242	123	46	47	20	10	68	141	77	44	85	38	19	38	95	19	-
Order clerks I	832	40.0	242.00	217.50	198.00– 273.50	-	12	92	124	218	98	46	47	5	-	62	114	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks	8,137	39.5	281.00	260.00	218.50– 347.00	-	20	176	846	1202	981	816	673	479	395	444	396	473	428	607	191	10	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,551	39.5	268.00	250.00	211.50– 312.00	-	12	34	251	434	386	238	240	193	179	203	78	114	52	93	40	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	5,586	39.5	287.50	264.50	218.50– 361.00	-	8	142	595	768	595	578	433	286	216	241	318	359	376	514	151	6	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	752	39.5	313.00	309.50	259.00– 369.00	-	-	-	1	103	33	58	106	59	46	21	93	67	47	116	2	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks I	1,401	40.0	248.50	213.50	198.00– 327.00	-	12	70	419	286	81	93	23	40	16	96	111	78	52	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	108	39.5	195.00	190.00	160.00– 230.00	-	12	34	23	10	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,293	40.0	253.00	214.50	198.00– 329.00	-	-	36	396	276	73	73	23	40	16	96	111	78	51	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	87	40.0	223.00	213.50	201.50– 251.00	-	-	-	1	57	6	18	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks II	3,146	39.5	276.50	248.50	210.50– 356.00	-	8	92	356	532	456	213	243	133	135	130	153	198	238	255	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,015	39.5	234.50	224.50	201.50– 245.00	-	-	-	218	245	244	95	35	73	30	51	5	4	4	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,131	40.0	296.50	280.00	221.00– 369.00	-	8	92	138	287	212	118	208	60	105	79	148	194	234	248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	434	40.0	322.00	354.00	265.50– 375.00	-	-	-	-	43	25	24	71	18	20	13	84	38	12	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks III	2,317	39.5	289.00	273.00	230.00– 333.50	-	-	14	71	343	242	288	290	202	190	123	86	97	114	221	33	3	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	944	40.0	284.00	280.00	230.00– 322.00	-	-	-	10	179	56	44	168	106	130	94	52	48	25	31	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,373	39.5	293.00	261.00	230.00– 379.50	-	-	14	61	164	186	244	122	96	60	29	34	49	89	190	32	3	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	117	39.5	316.50	306.50	269.50– 386.00	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	25	13	24	6	1	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks IV	1,200	39.5	317.50	294.50	245.00– 375.00	-	-	-	-	41	188	209	108	70	54	95	43	100	24	107	154	7	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	484	40.0	323.00	325.00	252.00– 375.00	-	-	-	-	-	78	79	37	14	19	58	21	62	22	55	35	4	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	716	39.5	313.50	282.00	242.50– 389.50	-	-	-	-	41	110	130	71	56	35	37	22	38	2	52	119	3	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	73	39.5	381.50	369.00	369.00– 411.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	3	28	2	28	2	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	871	39.5	291.00	272.50	223.50– 366.50	-	-	24	33	149	108	94	61	62	62	14	42	34	62	104	24	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	239	39.5	272.50	232.50	218.50– 307.00	-	-	-	1	68	58	12	13	18	16	6	9	-	29	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	632	39.5	298.00	283.50	225.00– 373.50	-	-	24	32	81	48	82	48	44	46	8	33	34	33	99	20	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	118	38.5	315.00	294.50	248.00– 360.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	29	12	11	3	8	17	7	6	13	4	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	4,176	39.0	262.00	249.50	209.50– 311.50	-	3	413	348	669	510	354	343	299	271	219	319	265	66	82	15	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,495	39.0	239.00	223.00	178.50– 274.00	-	-	396	132	177	219	112	101	82	65	46	55	16	25	54	15	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,681	39.5	274.50	267.50	216.50– 333.00	-	3	17	216	492	291	242	242	217	206	173	264	249	41	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	457	39.5	310.00	306.50	276.50– 348.00	-	-	-	-	23	19	13	73	81	56	56	38	79	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators I	2,378	39.5	269.00	254.50	216.50– 325.50	-	3	17	216	399	353	224	211	182	171	186	222	151	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	374	40.0	251.50	238.00	225.00– 280.00	-	-	-	-	55	149	66	34	12	19	28	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,004	39.5	272.00	261.50	214.00– 326.50	-	3	17	216	344	204	158	177	170	152	158	219	148	34	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	261	39.5	305.50	299.00	276.50– 333.00	-	-	-	-	11	6	10	48	61	23	53	23	16	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	1,178	39.5	290.50	278.00	232.50– 344.50	-	-	-	-	225	113	130	128	117	100	33	97	114	27	78	15	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	505	40.0	302.00	284.50	254.00– 351.50	-	-	-	-	78	26	46	67	70	46	18	52	13	20	54	15	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	673	39.5	281.50	270.00	223.00– 341.00	-	-	-	-	148	87	84	61	47	54	15	45	101	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	198	39.5	315.50	319.50	276.50– 366.50	-	-	-	-	12	13	3	27	20	33	3	15	63	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	140 and under 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780	780 and over
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,896	39.5	536.00	537.00	473.00– 596.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	20	51	163	290	489	460	549	356	303	130	58	19	5
Manufacturing	1,121	40.0	531.50	534.50	460.00– 598.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	123	112	175	148	205	128	106	63	24	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	1,775	39.5	539.00	538.50	482.00– 596.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	20	24	40	178	314	312	344	228	197	67	34	13	1
Transportation and utilities	317	40.0	576.00	575.50	519.00– 629.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	22	22	69	50	59	36	33	18	4	–
Computer systems analysts (business) I	717	39.5	450.50	443.00	419.00– 485.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	16	43	118	209	197	106	23	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	369	39.0	455.50	459.50	434.50– 490.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	16	18	14	134	100	64	10	2	–	–	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) II	1,161	39.5	524.00	521.00	482.00– 565.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	43	77	271	286	283	112	59	18	–	–	–
Manufacturing	411	40.0	527.00	536.50	480.00– 575.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	36	78	73	136	47	17	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	750	39.5	522.50	517.50	482.00– 555.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	24	41	193	213	147	65	42	15	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business) III	990	39.5	610.50	606.00	572.50– 644.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	19	64	237	232	242	110	58	19	5
Manufacturing	362	40.0	618.50	621.50	575.50– 650.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	33	56	81	89	60	24	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	628	39.5	606.00	597.50	565.50– 638.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	11	31	181	151	153	50	34	13	1
Transportation and utilities	109	39.5	639.00	633.00	603.50– 691.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	32	17	19	18	4	–
Computer programmers (business)	2,791	39.5	425.50	420.50	345.50– 491.50	–	–	–	–	25	53	146	44	310	352	483	275	528	258	139	123	39	32	2	–	2
Manufacturing	860	39.5	442.50	425.00	369.50– 508.00	–	–	–	–	22	22	–	3	66	121	186	73	127	89	32	70	18	27	2	–	2
Nonmanufacturing	1,931	39.5	418.00	420.00	341.50– 486.50	–	–	–	–	3	31	146	41	244	231	277	202	401	169	107	53	21	5	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) I	857	39.0	339.50	339.50	293.50– 385.50	–	–	–	–	22	53	137	25	203	184	156	53	22	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	195	39.5	345.00	341.00	303.50– 402.00	–	–	–	–	22	22	–	3	37	38	45	23	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	662	39.0	337.50	339.50	276.50– 371.00	–	–	–	–	–	31	137	22	166	146	111	30	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) II	898	39.5	421.00	419.50	368.00– 470.50	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	19	85	137	196	78	282	74	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	352	39.0	426.50	417.50	379.50– 470.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	71	91	34	103	31	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	546	39.5	417.50	424.50	357.50– 477.00	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	19	68	66	105	44	179	43	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) III	944	39.5	510.00	502.50	456.50– 561.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	17	71	142	216	168	122	123	39	32	2	–	2
Manufacturing	253	39.5	555.50	558.00	505.50– 603.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	16	20	57	27	70	18	27	2	–	2
Nonmanufacturing	691	39.5	493.00	486.50	442.50– 540.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	17	57	126	196	111	95	53	21	5	–	–	–
Computer operators	2,106	39.5	327.50	318.50	277.50– 376.00	–	–	9	68	71	209	184	271	420	437	192	166	47	26	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	807	39.5	332.50	327.00	286.00– 370.00	–	–	–	–	27	91	71	74	200	176	66	63	27	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,299	39.5	324.50	314.00	277.50– 376.00	–	–	9	68	44	118	113	197	220	261	126	103	20	16	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	272	39.5	356.50	376.00	316.00– 376.00	–	–	–	18	1	11	11	22	13	140	25	6	15	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	654	39.5	303.50	297.00	256.50– 368.00	–	–	9	26	37	110	66	96	100	160	45	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	218	40.0	303.00	304.00	260.00– 335.00	–	–	–	–	27	26	24	23	65	34	16	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	436	39.5	304.00	297.50	244.00– 376.00	–	–	9	26	10	84	42	73	35	126	29	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	872	39.5	319.50	301.50	268.50– 370.00	–	–	–	42	25	90	116	145	166	91	71	113	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	314	39.5	317.50	298.50	262.50– 365.00	–	–	–	–	–	65	47	45	45	50	27	29	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	558	39.5	320.50	301.50	275.00– 378.50	–	–	–	42	25	25	68	100	121	41	44	84	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	76	38.5	354.00	342.50	286.00– 393.50	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	30	8	6	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	572	39.5	367.00	351.00	330.00– 386.50	–	–	–	–	9	9	3	28	150	184	76	50	33	24	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	275	39.5	372.50	345.00	333.50– 401.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	90	92	23	31	21	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	297	39.0	362.00	351.00	328.00– 383.50	–	–	–	–	9	9	3	22	60	92	53	19	12	14	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer data librarians	263	39.0	285.50	302.00	220.50– 348.50	7	7	9	48	46	3	2	17	62	63	9	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	222	39.0	277.50	285.50	218.50– 348.50	7	7	9	36	43	3	2	15	29	62	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	140 and under 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 340	340 – 380	380 – 420	420 – 460	460 – 500	500 – 540	540 – 580	580 – 620	620 – 660	660 – 700	700 – 740	740 – 780	780 and over
Drafters	1,022	40.0	355.00	356.00	298.50– 410.00	–	–	–	17	51	68	59	64	186	183	216	102	69	15	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	981	40.0	353.50	353.00	299.50– 409.00	–	–	–	15	41	66	57	62	184	179	206	88	64	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters II	182	40.0	271.00	264.50	240.50– 292.00	–	–	–	13	17	57	31	27	27	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	180	40.0	270.00	264.50	240.00– 288.50	–	–	–	13	17	57	31	27	27	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	283	40.0	341.50	336.00	315.00– 381.00	–	–	–	–	5	8	12	27	100	76	33	14	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	256	40.0	330.50	326.00	310.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	5	8	12	27	98	76	24	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	370	40.0	400.00	405.00	371.00– 427.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	28	67	156	75	38	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	358	40.0	398.00	405.00	369.00– 424.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	28	67	155	69	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters V	118	40.0	433.00	430.50	375.00– 489.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	26	23	13	29	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	118	40.0	433.00	430.50	375.00– 489.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	26	23	13	29	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	5,770	40.0	415.00	439.50	358.00– 475.00	–	–	24	48	98	167	237	129	401	662	751	629	2405	140	80	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	2,828	40.0	372.00	375.50	305.00– 435.00	–	–	24	48	61	144	199	123	386	476	475	428	356	75	32	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing:																										
Transportation and utilities	2,904	40.0	457.50	467.50	439.50– 496.00	–	–	–	–	35	23	36	4	2	169	274	201	2047	65	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	3,842	40.0	426.00	467.50	381.50– 496.00	–	–	–	–	71	144	76	32	162	449	432	318	2124	24	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,016	40.0	357.50	355.50	313.00– 410.50	–	–	–	–	36	121	38	26	147	276	161	117	80	7	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	1,344	40.0	421.00	431.00	379.50– 483.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	108	48	79	116	231	294	280	116	71	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,231	40.0	412.00	425.00	371.50– 472.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	108	48	79	103	229	294	275	68	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	225	39.5	419.50	417.50	384.00– 448.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	45	67	75	26	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	173	40.0	422.50	417.50	389.00– 448.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	28	59	49	25	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	52	38.5	406.00	425.50	372.50– 439.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	8	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Sex,[2] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[3])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Office occupations – men			
Messengers	425	39.0	220.50
Accounting clerks:			
Accounting clerks II:			
Manufacturing	185	38.5	209.50
Accounting clerks III:			
Nonmanufacturing	236	39.5	266.00
Office occupations – women			
Secretaries	16,961	39.5	329.50
Manufacturing	8,124	39.5	332.00
Secretaries I	3,119	39.5	300.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,869	39.5	302.00
Secretaries II	2,883	39.5	299.00
Manufacturing	1,138	40.0	302.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,745	39.5	297.00
Secretaries III	6,669	39.5	331.00
Manufacturing	3,762	39.5	317.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,907	39.5	348.50
Secretaries IV	3,218	39.5	358.00
Manufacturing	2,153	39.5	354.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,065	39.5	366.00
Secretaries V	535	39.5	416.50
Manufacturing	293	39.5	420.00
Nonmanufacturing	242	39.0	412.50
Stenographers	728	39.5	324.50
Nonmanufacturing	532	39.5	309.50
Stenographers II	466	39.5	319.50
Typists	1,997	39.0	247.50
Manufacturing	757	39.5	296.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,240	39.0	215.00
Typists I	1,079	39.0	249.00
Manufacturing	417	39.5	304.50
Nonmanufacturing	662	38.5	214.00
Typists II:			
Manufacturing	340	39.5	286.00
File clerks	2,305	38.5	203.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,157	38.5	197.50
File clerks I	1,496	38.5	191.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,411	38.5	187.00
File clerks II	686	38.5	220.00
Nonmanufacturing	647	38.5	213.50
File clerks III	115	38.5	284.00
Switchboard operators	1,143	39.0	232.00
Manufacturing	289	39.5	282.50
Nonmanufacturing	854	38.5	215.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	531	39.0	222.50
Manufacturing	111	40.0	236.50
Nonmanufacturing	420	38.5	219.00
Order clerks	840	40.0	253.00
Order clerks I	638	40.0	214.50
Accounting clerks	5,918	39.5	281.00
Manufacturing	2,135	40.0	272.50
Accounting clerks I:			
Manufacturing	106	39.5	195.00
Accounting clerks II:			
Manufacturing	830	39.5	240.00
Accounting clerks III	1,921	39.5	292.50
Manufacturing	818	40.0	288.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,103	39.5	295.00
Transportation and utilities	102	40.0	320.00
Accounting clerks IV	957	39.5	314.50
Manufacturing	379	40.0	330.50
Nonmanufacturing	578	39.5	304.50
Payroll clerks	615	39.5	295.50
Manufacturing	191	39.5	276.50
Nonmanufacturing	424	39.5	304.00
Key entry operators	3,827	39.0	259.50
Manufacturing	1,426	39.0	241.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,201	39.5	271.50
Key entry operators I	2,148	39.5	270.50
Manufacturing	374	40.0	251.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,774	39.5	274.50
Transportation and utilities	197	40.0	314.50
Key entry operators II:			
Manufacturing	480	40.0	304.50
Professional and technical occupations – men			
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,032	39.5	548.00
Manufacturing	799	40.0	546.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,233	39.5	549.00
Computer systems analysts (business) I	402	39.5	458.50
Computer systems analysts (business) II	873	39.5	530.50
Manufacturing	327	40.0	535.00
Nonmanufacturing	546	39.5	528.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III	739	39.5	617.00
Manufacturing	280	40.0	625.00
Nonmanufacturing	459	39.5	612.50
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	408	39.5	478.50
Computer programmers (business) II:			
Manufacturing	179	39.5	437.50
Computer programmers (business) III	660	39.5	511.50
Manufacturing	142	39.5	581.50
Nonmanufacturing	518	39.5	492.50
Computer operators:			
Computer operators II:			
Nonmanufacturing	376	39.0	323.00
Computer operators III	417	39.5	375.50
Nonmanufacturing	227	39.0	370.00
Computer data librarians	125	39.0	257.50
Drafters	764	40.0	355.50
Manufacturing	726	40.0	351.00
Drafters II	140	40.0	268.50
Manufacturing	138	40.0	267.00
Drafters III	216	40.0	338.50
Manufacturing	193	40.0	326.00
Drafters IV	270	40.0	401.00
Manufacturing	259	40.0	398.00
Drafters V	100	40.0	428.00
Manufacturing	100	40.0	428.00
Electronics technicians:			
Manufacturing	2,589	40.0	372.00
Electronics technicians II:			
Manufacturing	936	40.0	356.50
Electronics technicians III	1,299	40.0	420.50
Manufacturing	1,186	40.0	411.00
Professional and technical occupations – women			
Computer systems analysts (business)	798	39.5	502.50
Manufacturing	289	40.0	483.50
Nonmanufacturing	509	39.0	513.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Sex,[2] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[3])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Computer systems analysts (business) I	315	39.5	441.00
Computer systems analysts (business) II	272	39.5	505.00
Manufacturing	78	40.0	495.50
Nonmanufacturing	194	39.0	509.00
Computer systems analysts (business) III:			
Nonmanufacturing	146	39.5	589.00
Computer programmers (business):			
Manufacturing	419	39.0	409.50
Computer programmers (business) I:			
Manufacturing	120	39.0	321.00
Computer programmers (business) II:			
Manufacturing	164	39.0	414.00
Computer programmers (business) III	244	39.5	502.00
Manufacturing	99	39.5	526.50
Computer data librarians	158	39.5	308.00
Nonmanufacturing	120	39.5	304.00
Drafters	237	40.0	362.50
Manufacturing	233	40.0	360.50
Drafters III	67	40.0	350.50
Drafters IV	99	40.0	397.00
Manufacturing	99	40.0	397.00
Electronics technicians:			
Manufacturing	239	40.0	371.50
Electronics technicians II:			
Manufacturing	80	40.0	373.50
Registered industrial nurses	218	39.5	418.50
Manufacturing	169	40.0	422.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	4.00 and under 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.60	9.60 – 10.20	10.20 – 10.80	10.80 – 11.40	11.40 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.60	12.60 – 13.20	13.20 – 13.80	13.80 – 14.40	14.40 and over
Maintenance carpenters	356	11.39	11.77	11.03–12.10	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	3	14	9	2	29	5	38	146	58	34	3	3	-
Manufacturing	227	11.48	11.62	11.03–12.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	2	13	5	31	76	55	24	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	129	11.04	11.77	9.83–11.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	2	4	2	-	16	-	7	70	3	10	-	3	-
Transportation and utilities	55	11.58	11.86	11.36–11.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	7	23	3	10	-	-	-
Maintenance electricians	1,109	13.70	12.64	11.48–13.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	10	75	90	65	112	143	330	171	64	27
Manufacturing	974	13.93	12.64	11.48–13.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	10	75	71	57	79	132	266	171	64	27
Nonmanufacturing	135	12.09	12.34	11.45–12.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	33	11	64	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	99	12.24	12.80	10.95–12.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	6	-	8	64	-	-	-
Maintenance painters	325	11.31	11.52	10.76–11.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	8	10	6	15	38	57	107	40	21	15	-	-
Manufacturing	216	11.20	11.39	10.72–11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	6	12	31	40	63	25	10	9	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	109	11.52	11.75	11.36–12.05	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	17	44	15	11	6	-	-
Maintenance machinists	167	11.81	12.23	10.00–13.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	21	7	12	3	14	22	1	48	3
Manufacturing	152	11.59	11.29	9.96–13.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	21	7	12	2	11	17	1	45	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	2,738	10.44	10.29	9.84–11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	204	20	15	182	189	619	385	551	116	211	220	8	18	4
Manufacturing	2,494	10.35	10.25	9.84–11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	204	20	13	181	189	615	284	507	84	131	220	8	18	4
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,096	11.70	11.77	11.23–12.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	4	3	105	16	11	39	161	291	212	88	111	38	-
Manufacturing	192	11.55	11.33	11.33–11.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	15	7	7	77	36	14	2	24	7	-
Nonmanufacturing	884	11.73	11.77	11.23–12.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	4	3	103	1	4	32	84	255	198	86	87	31	-
Transportation and utilities	505	11.47	11.76	10.53–12.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	4	3	101	1	4	30	84	42	102	46	51	31	-
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	63	11.58	11.72	11.62–12.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	2	24	26	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	63	11.58	11.72	11.62–12.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	2	24	26	-	-	-	-
Maintenance trades helpers	247	8.04	8.07	6.91– 9.50	-	-	38	16	-	1	7	20	18	17	21	12	9	35	10	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	872	12.31	12.41	11.99–13.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	58	21	85	41	259	91	302	-	-
Manufacturing	872	12.31	12.41	11.99–13.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	58	21	85	41	259	91	302	-	-
Stationary engineers	508	11.13	10.99	10.50–12.54	-	-	-	-	2	12	4	6	4	6	2	13	21	8	19	141	25	30	91	89	35	-	-
Manufacturing	178	12.02	12.40	11.78–13.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	9	-	7	15	84	40	23	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																							
		Mean[1]	Median[1]	Middle range[2]	3.20 and under 3.60	3.60 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.40	4.40 – 4.80	4.80 – 5.20	5.20 – 5.60	5.60 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.40	6.40 – 6.80	6.80 – 7.20	7.20 – 7.60	7.60 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.40	8.40 – 8.80	8.80 – 9.20	9.20 – 9.80	9.80 – 10.40	10.40 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.60	11.60 – 12.20	12.20 – 12.80	12.80 – 13.40	13.40 – 14.00
Truckdrivers	5,617	11.49	11.55	10.79–12.16	–	–	–	12	26	16	19	41	78	21	10	9	10	25	57	48	114	1465	1155	1223	200	909	179
Manufacturing	890	10.18	10.75	8.96–12.08	–	–	–	12	12	12	18	35	77	19	9	6	3	16	7	30	25	222	80	141	166	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,727	11.73	11.56	10.90–12.16	–	–	–	–	14	4	1	6	1	2	1	3	7	9	50	18	89	1243	1075	1082	34	909	179
Truckdrivers, light truck	163	7.57	6.62	5.30–10.72	–	–	–	12	26	12	18	4	22	–	–	3	–	–	24	–	–	15	27	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	651	10.12	10.90	10.03–10.90	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	37	50	8	4	5	1	6	1	24	55	386	–	70	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing:																												
Transportation and utilities	119	10.07	10.03	10.03–10.87	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	12	48	50	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	725	11.64	11.00	10.85–12.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	13	6	1	9	11	8	7	54	72	222	–	136	–	179
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	2,407	11.50	11.56	11.00–12.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	555	795	1019	34	–	–
Shippers	818	6.80	5.79	5.50– 8.50	–	–	–	12	134	108	217	36	22	10	12	39	9	120	4	4	–	59	–	32	–	–	–
Manufacturing	489	7.31	7.30	4.85– 8.52	–	–	–	12	132	12	50	12	12	8	8	25	3	116	4	2	–	55	–	32	–	–	–
Receivers	1,111	7.45	6.04	5.79– 9.90	–	–	–	24	86	28	343	158	10	28	15	50	13	32	21	5	109	47	67	71	6	–	–
Manufacturing	278	7.26	7.00	4.80– 8.50	–	–	–	24	60	2	27	8	8	26	15	6	7	32	7	5	1	44	–	8	–	–	–
Shippers and receivers	339	8.75	9.38	6.29–10.94	–	–	–	–	–	4	39	57	3	–	34	2	2	–	8	53	28	39	71	1	–	–	–
Warehousemen	2,503	8.85	9.07	6.27–10.87	–	–	–	24	56	129	186	270	24	53	65	173	119	60	148	97	243	298	111	327	61	57	–
Manufacturing	1,369	7.88	7.75	6.13–10.08	–	–	–	24	6	117	158	260	24	38	22	148	85	32	61	17	40	201	66	7	45	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,134	10.01	10.36	9.00–11.82	–	–	–	–	52	12	28	10	–	15	43	27	34	28	67	80	203	97	45	320	16	57	–
Transportation and utilities	504	9.72	9.39	8.48–10.44	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	10	41	27	33	28	31	72	95	45	37	–	16	57	–
Material handling laborers	1,891	6.09	5.83	4.70– 6.35	196	72	69	216	69	134	311	231	10	4	40	4	4	106	3	17	91	18	56	40	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,116	5.40	5.83	4.70– 6.07	186	48	12	144	43	80	309	231	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	15	9	18	14	–	–	–	–
Forklift operators	2,603	9.54	9.90	7.15–11.55	–	–	–	36	142	24	24	198	97	152	2	67	15	1	10	495	44	33	675	544	24	–	–
Manufacturing	1,125	8.21	7.15	6.13–11.20	–	–	–	36	90	24	24	192	97	146	2	67	11	1	2	1	8	33	187	160	24	–	–
Guards	14,255	4.79	4.00	3.75– 4.75	1300	4431	3796	1424	498	315	311	170	222	137	101	99	201	79	213	94	393	224	184	58	3	2	–
Manufacturing	1,623	8.79	9.30	6.83–10.77	–	11	72	60	13	37	98	95	21	18	18	28	130	54	145	93	259	224	184	58	3	2	–
Guards I:																												
Manufacturing	1,120	8.53	8.89	5.94–10.92	–	11	72	60	13	36	91	60	17	13	5	18	71	34	112	36	153	71	184	58	3	2	–
Guards II	831	8.56	8.75	7.33–10.12	–	–	–	–	–	19	58	79	24	27	23	48	127	27	80	57	111	153	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	8,239	6.62	6.62	5.47– 6.90	198	378	135	1096	148	309	735	247	2777	330	72	198	40	393	171	313	197	256	153	63	32	–	–
Manufacturing	2,191	7.48	7.31	5.93– 9.42	110	120	–	298	50	130	45	200	26	61	53	108	29	314	63	118	158	228	109	23	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	6,048	6.31	6.62	5.47– 6.73	88	258	135	868	98	179	690	47	2751	249	19	88	11	79	108	197	39	28	44	40	32	–	–
Transportation and utilities	279	9.72	9.02	8.55–10.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	71	106	8	9	12	–	34	32	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement and custodial workers by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Sex,[a] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[b]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[c]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men		
Maintenance carpenters	335	11.29
Manufacturing	227	11.48
Nonmanufacturing	108	10.89
Maintenance electricians	1,086	13.75
Manufacturing	973	13.93
Maintenance painters	316	11.29
Manufacturing	216	11.20
Maintenance machinists	167	11.61
Manufacturing	152	11.59
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	2,714	10.47
Manufacturing	2,470	10.38
Maintenance mechanics (motor vehicles)	1,085	11.70
Manufacturing	192	11.55
Nonmanufacturing	893	11.73
Transportation and utilities	504	11.47
Maintenance sheet-metal workers	63	11.58
Manufacturing	63	11.58
Maintenance trades helpers	242	9.01
Tool and die makers	865	12.32
Manufacturing	865	12.32
Stationary engineers	436	11.82
Manufacturing	178	12.02
Material movement and custodial occupations - men		
Truckdrivers	4,934	11.54
Manufacturing	885	10.17
Nonmanufacturing	4,049	11.84
Truckdrivers, medium truck	643	10.14
Nonmanufacturing:		
Transportation and utilities	114	10.14
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	723	11.64
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	2,401	11.50
Shippers	589	6.95
Manufacturing	462	7.25
Receivers	718	8.08
Manufacturing	255	7.17
Shippers and receivers	292	8.86
Forklift operators	2,505	9.80
Manufacturing	1,075	8.27
Guards	12,223	4.72
Manufacturing	1,309	8.35
Guards II	740	8.71
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	5,924	6.72
Manufacturing	1,651	7.48
Nonmanufacturing	4,273	6.43
Transportation and utilities	240	9.87
Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Janitors, porters, and cleaners:		
Nonmanufacturing	1,505	6.04

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-1. Minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced typists and clerks in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Minimum weekly straight-time salaries[1]	Inexperienced typists					Other inexperienced clerical workers[2]				
	All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		All industries	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
		All schedules	40.00-hour schedules	All schedules	40.00-hour schedules		All schedules	40.00-hour schedules	All schedules	40.00-hour schedules
Establishments studied	238	72	XXX	166	XXX	238	72	XXX	166	XXX
Establishments having a specified minimum	50	21	17	29	21	89	32	28	57	45
Under $135.00	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	3	3
$135.00 and under $140.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1
$140.00 and under $145.00	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	2
$145.00 and under $150.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
$150.00 and under $155.00	2	1	-	1	1	4	1	-	3	2
$155.00 and under $160.00	2	1	1	1	-	4	1	1	3	2
$160.00 and under $165.00	4	1	1	3	1	8	4	4	4	4
$165.00 and under $170.00	6	2	2	4	3	9	2	2	7	3
$170.00 and under $175.00	2	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
$175.00 and under $180.00	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	5	4
$180.00 and under $185.00	3	1	1	2	2	7	3	3	4	3
$185.00 and under $190.00	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
$190.00 and under $195.00	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	-	-
$195.00 and under $200.00	4	2	2	2	1	6	4	2	2	1
$200.00 and under $205.00	3	2	1	1	1	3	-	-	3	2
$205.00 and under $210.00	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
$210.00 and under $215.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$215.00 and under $220.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
$220.00 and under $225.00	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
$225.00 and under $230.00	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
$230.00 and under $235.00	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	1
$235.00 and under $240.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$240.00 and under $245.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$245.00 and under $250.00	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	2
$250.00 and under $255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$255.00 and under $260.00	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	-	-
$260.00 and under $265.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$265.00 and under $270.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$270.00 and under $275.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$275.00 and under $280.00	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
$280.00 and under $285.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$285.00 and under $290.00	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	2
$290.00 and under $295.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
$295.00 and under $300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$300.00 and under $305.00	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
$305.00 and under $310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$310.00 and under $315.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$315.00 and under $320.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$320.00 and under $325.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$325.00 and over	3	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	4	4
Establishments having no specified minimum	44	14	XXX	30	XXX	72	18	XXX	54	XXX
Establishments which did not employ workers in this category	144	37	XXX	107	XXX	77	22	XXX	55	XXX

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-2. Late-shift pay provisions for full-time manufacturing production and related workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

(All full-time manufacturing production and related workers = 100 percent)

Item	All workers[a]		Workers on late shifts	
	Second shift	Third shift	Second shift	Third shift
Percent of workers				
In establishments with late-shift provisions	83.7	71.0	13.8	5.1
With no pay differential for late-shift work	.8	.8	.3	.3
With pay differential for late-shift work	82.9	70.2	13.5	4.8
Uniform cents-per-hour differential	58.1	31.5	9.8	3.1
Uniform percentage differential	13.0	6.7	1.4	.1
Other differential	11.8	32.0	2.3	1.6
Average pay differential				
Uniform cents-per-hour differential	20.2	23.4	19.7	21.8
Uniform percentage differential	8.7	11.3	9.6	11.6
Percent of workers by type and amount of pay differential				
Uniform cents-per-hour:				
9 cents	1.8	–	.4	–
10 cents	8.5	–	1.5	–
11 cents	1.4	–	.4	–
14 cents	–	1.8	–	.6
15 cents	7.2	5.0	.9	.3
18 cents	1.3	1.4	.1	.3
20 cents	19.4	6.8	3.6	.6
22 cents	.7	–	.2	–
24 cents	–	1.8	–	–
25 cents	10.4	6.8	1.7	.7
30 cents	3.1	5.2	.3	.7
32 cents	–	.4	–	.1
35 cents	1.5	.1	.2	–
40 cents	3.1	2.3	.5	–
Uniform percentage:				
5 percent	1.1	–	.4	–
6 percent	3.4	–	.2	–
8 percent	1.6	–	.2	–
10 percent	5.6	5.0	.2	.1
15 percent	1.3	1.8	.5	(b)
Other differential:				
Full day's pay for reduced hours	2.7	6.1	.6	.8
8 hours pay for reduced hours plus cents	2.3	20.1	.4	.5
7.5 hours plus 15 cents	2.3	–	.4	–
7.0 hours plus 15 cents	–	2.3	–	–
6.5 hours plus 8, 14, 15, or 25 cents	–	17.8	–	.5
Full day's pay for fewer hours plus percent	–	4.6	–	.1
Reduced hours and flat rate	.5	.5	.1	.2
Cents and flat rate	1.6	.7	.1	(b)
Other	4.7	–	1.1	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-3. Scheduled weekly hours and days of full-time first-shift workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
Percent of workers by scheduled weekly hours and days								
All full-time workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 hours-5 days	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
28 hours-4 days	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
30 hours-5 days	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 hours-5 days	2	-	3	5	3	-	4	6
36 hours-5 days	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
36 1/4 hours-5 days	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 1/2 hours-5 days	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-	-
37 1/2 hours-5 days	4	2	6	-	13	11	14	1
38 3/4 hours-5 days	(1)	-	(1)	-	12	3	15	-
38 8/10 hours-5 days	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	1	-
39 hours-5 days	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	86	93	79	95	71	85	58	93
4 days	1	2	-	-	(1)	1	-	-
5 days	85	91	79	95	71	85	58	93
42 hours-5 days	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
44 hours-5 1/2 days	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 1/2 hours-5 days	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 hours	1	-	3	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
5 days	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
6 days	1	-	3	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
50 hours-5 days	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
53 hours-6 days	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average scheduled weekly hours								
All weekly work schedules	39.7	40.2	39.2	39.8	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.7

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-4. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	5	-	10	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
In establishments providing paid holidays	95	100	90	100	99	100	99	100
Average number of paid holidays								
For workers in establishments providing holidays	9.2	10.2	8.3	10.3	9.8	11.1	9.3	10.7
Percent of workers by number of paid holidays provided								
1 or more half days	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 holidays	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
3 holidays	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
4 holidays	(1)	-	1	2	(1)	-	(1)	-
5 holidays	(1)	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-
6 holidays	11	7	16	-	5	1	7	-
Plus 2 half days	(1)	-	1	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
7 holidays	6	3	9	2	6	3	7	(1)
Plus 1 or more half days	2	3	1	-	2	1	2	-
8 holidays	8	7	10	4	8	3	10	-
Plus 1 or more half days	2	2	2	-	4	(1)	6	-
9 holidays	13	13	13	-	18	10	21	-
Plus 1 or more half days	1	1	-	-	8	4	10	(1)
10 holidays	21	25	17	55	18	22	16	53
Plus 1 or more half days	2	3	-	-	3	10	-	-
11 holidays	12	12	11	20	12	5	15	23
Plus 1 half day	2	4	1	-	2	4	1	-
12 holidays	5	6	3	17	4	7	3	19
13 holidays	5	10	(1)	-	5	15	1	5
14 holidays	1	3	-	-	5	14	1	-
Over 19 days	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of workers by total paid holiday time provided[12]								
2 days or more	95	100	90	100	99	100	99	100
3 1/2 days or more	93	100	86	100	99	100	99	100
6 days or more	92	100	84	97	99	100	99	100
7 days or more	80	93	68	97	94	99	92	100
7 1/2 days or more	74	90	58	95	88	96	85	99
8 days or more	72	88	58	95	88	95	84	99
8 1/2 days or more	63	81	47	92	79	92	74	99
9 days or more	62	79	46	92	79	92	73	99
9 1/2 days or more	48	65	32	92	57	82	47	99
10 days or more	48	65	32	92	52	82	39	99
10 1/2 days or more	27	40	15	37	31	56	21	46
11 days or more	26	37	15	37	31	55	21	46
11 1/2 days or more	14	24	4	17	16	41	6	23
12 days or more	12	21	3	17	14	36	5	23
13 days or more	7	14	(1)	-	10	29	2	5
14 days or more	2	4	-	-	5	14	1	-
23 days	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
In establishments providing paid vacations	97	100	94	99	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	92	91	92	97	98	95	99	99
Percentage payment	5	9	2	2	2	5	1	1
Other payment	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Amount of paid vacation after:[2]								
6 months of service:								
Under 1 week	3	4	2	-	(1)	1	(1)	-
1 week	14	13	14	39	39	31	42	54
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3	1	4	-	4	-	6	-
2 weeks	3	3	3	15	8	5	9	18
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
1 year of service:								
Under 1 week	1	3	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
1 week	61	64	58	20	15	19	14	6
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
2 weeks	32	29	35	77	70	75	81	89
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1	(1)	-	4	4	3	-
3 weeks	1	1	1	2	1	2	(1)	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
2 years of service:								
Under 1 week	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	16	25	7	1	3	8	1	(1)
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	76	66	85	96	88	77	93	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	3	1	(1)	7	13	5	(1)
3 weeks	1	1	1	2	1	2	(1)	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
3 years of service:								
1 week	5	4	6	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	88	89	86	94	90	85	93	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	5	1	(1)	7	13	5	(1)
3 weeks	1	2	1	4	1	3	(1)	1
4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
4 years of service:								
1 week	5	4	6	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	86	86	86	94	90	81	93	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	5	1	(1)	5	13	2	(1)
3 weeks	3	5	1	4	2	5	1	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
4 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
5 years of service:								
1 week	4	4	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	53	57	50	70	45	49	44	79
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	9	3	(1)	9	16	6	(1)
3 weeks	33	29	37	24	41	32	46	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
4 weeks	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	5
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
10 years of service:								
1 week	4	3	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	11	11	11	2	8	4	10	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(1)	(1)	1	-	2	5	1	-
3 weeks	68	72	64	80	75	77	74	81
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	3	(1)	(1)	3	1	3	4
4 weeks	12	9	14	14	10	12	9	4
5 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	3	(1)	-	(1)	1
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
6 weeks	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
12 years of service:								
1 week	4	3	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	10	8	11	2	8	3	10	8
3 weeks	67	74	62	68	74	76	73	69
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	4	1	6	5	7	5	13
4 weeks	13	10	16	21	11	13	11	6
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
5 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	3	(1)	-	(1)	1
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
6 weeks	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
15 years of service:								
1 week	4	3	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	8	6	11	2	8	3	9	6
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	40	50	31	19	37	56	29	10
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	4	1	5	7	6	7	9
4 weeks	40	33	46	68	47	33	52	69
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)
5 weeks	2	2	2	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
6 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
7 weeks	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
8 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
20 years of service:								
1 week	4	3	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	8	6	11	2	8	3	9	6
3 weeks	22	26	19	9	18	24	16	2
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(1)	(1)	1	-	4	5	4	-
4 weeks	45	51	39	53	61	60	62	71
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	5
5 weeks	15	11	20	27	6	6	8	10
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
6 weeks	(1)	-	1	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	-
8 weeks	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 9 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
25 years of service:								
1 week	4	3	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	8	6	11	2	8	3	9	6
3 weeks	21	24	19	9	18	23	16	2
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(1)	-	1	-	3	-	4	-
4 weeks	36	42	30	18	49	48	49	22
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	2	-	-	3	6	2	-
5 weeks	22	19	28	48	16	18	15	55
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
6 weeks	4	3	4	21	3	1	3	10
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	-
8 weeks	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 9 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4
30 years of service:								
1 week	4	3	4	-	1	(1)	1	-
2 weeks	8	6	11	2	8	3	9	6
3 weeks	21	24	19	9	18	23	16	2
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(1)	-	1	-	3	-	4	-
4 weeks	36	42	30	18	47	45	49	22
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	2	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	-
5 weeks	21	20	23	43	16	26	15	46
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(1)	-	1	6	1	-	1	9
6 weeks	4	3	5	10	3	2	3	5
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
7 weeks	1	-	2	12	(1)	-	1	4
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	-
8 weeks	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 9 weeks	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1	4

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-5. Paid vacation provisions for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981 —Continued

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
Maximum vacation available:								
1 week	4	3	4	–	1	(1)	1	–
2 weeks	8	6	11	2	8	3	9	6
3 weeks	21	24	19	9	18	23	16	2
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(1)	–	1	–	3	–	4	–
4 weeks	36	42	30	18	47	45	49	22
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	2	–	–	(1)	1	(1)	–
5 weeks	20	19	22	38	16	24	13	42
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(1)	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(1)	(1)
6 weeks	5	3	7	20	5	4	5	18
Over 6 and under 7 weeks	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	–
7 weeks	1	–	2	12	1	–	2	4
Over 7 and under 8 weeks	(1)	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(1)	–
8 weeks	(1)	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 9 weeks	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	1	4

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-6. Health, insurance, and pension plans for full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In establishments providing at least one of the benefits shown below[1]	95	99	92	100	99	100	99	100
Life insurance	88	93	83	98	96	99	96	95
Noncontributory plans	81	89	72	98	86	92	83	95
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	76	89	65	74	86	92	83	83
Noncontributory plans	69	82	58	74	71	81	67	83
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[2]	65	69	62	100	94	95	93	100
Sickness and accident insurance	20	19	21	44	27	26	28	46
Noncontributory plans	18	18	18	44	25	22	26	46
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	48	53	44	79	83	83	83	80
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	12	9	15	18	8	10	7	20
Long-term disability insurance	23	22	24	40	52	52	51	55
Noncontributory plans	16	15	16	30	40	40	40	47
In establishments providing at least one of the health insurance plans shown below[3]	92	97	88	100	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans	81	88	75	95	89	77	86	96
Hospitalization insurance	92	95	88	100	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans	79	86	72	95	88	77	82	96
Surgical insurance	92	95	88	100	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans	79	86	72	95	86	77	82	96
Medical insurance	91	95	87	100	99	100	98	100
Noncontributory plans	79	86	72	95	86	77	82	96
Major medical insurance	91	94	88	99	99	100	99	100
Noncontributory plans	79	85	72	95	86	77	82	96
Dental insurance	71	79	63	92	79	92	74	91
Noncontributory plans	60	68	52	88	56	69	50	87
Health maintenance organization	53	64	42	83	60	67	57	83
Noncontributory plans	38	49	28	37	31	51	23	32
Retirement pension	68	70	66	87	83	79	85	91
Noncontributory plans	61	64	59	87	72	63	78	91

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table B-7. Health plan participation by full-time workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Item	Production and related workers				Office workers			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Transportation and utilities
Percent of workers								
All full-time workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hospitalization insurance	72	74	71	80	82	80	83	84
Noncontributory plans	63	68	58	76	55	60	54	81
Surgical insurance	72	74	71	80	82	80	83	83
Noncontributory plans	63	68	58	76	55	60	53	80
Medical insurance	72	74	70	80	81	80	82	84
Noncontributory plans	63	68	58	76	55	60	53	81
Major medical insurance	72	74	71	80	82	80	83	84
Noncontributory plans	62	68	58	76	55	60	54	81
Dental insurance	66	75	58	87	79	68	76	93
Noncontributory plans	57	66	49	83	56	66	54	89
Health maintenance organization	18	22	14	20	14	18	13	15
Noncontributory plans	16	19	12	10	9	16	6	4

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

[2] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers receive the same or more and half receive the same or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same or more than the higher rate.

[3] Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

[4] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[5] Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

[6] Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

[7] Formally established minimum regular straight-time hiring salaries that are paid for standard workweeks. Data are presented for all standard workweeks combined, and for the most common standard workweeks reported.

[8] Excludes workers in subclerical jobs such as messenger.

[9] Includes all production and related workers in establishments currently operating late shifts, and establishments whose formal provisions cover late shifts, even though the establishments were not currently operating late shifts.

[10] Less than 0.05 percent.

[11] Less than 0.5 percent.

[12] All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount; for example, the proportion of workers receiving a total of 10 days includes those with 10 full days and no half days, 9 full days and 2 half days, 8 full days and 4 half days, and so on. Proportions then were cumulated.

[13] Includes payments other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, converted to an equivalent time basis; for example, 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service are chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression; for example, changes in proportions at 10 years include changes between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

[14] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer. "Noncontributory plans" include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans, such as workers' disability compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

[15] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

[16] Unduplicated total of workers eligible for coverage under an insurance plan providing hospitalization, sugical, medical, major medical, or dental benefits shown separately.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In each of the 71 areas[1] currently surveyed, the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Small establishments—generally those with fewer than 50 employees—are excluded because they have few incumbents in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In each of the two intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings only is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, minus establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained for the following two annual surveys. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) data were insufficient to provide meaningful statistical results, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Most A-series tables provide distributions of workers by earnings; changes in the size of earnings intervals are indicated by heavy vertical lines.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Changes in an occupational average over time reflect, in addition to earnings changes, factors such as changes in proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms, or high-wage workers advancing to better jobs and being replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates

for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

- Secretaries
- Stenographers I
- Typists, I and II
- File clerks, I, II, and III
- Messengers
- Switchboard operators
- Order clerks, I and II
- Accounting clerks[2]
- Payroll clerks
- Key entry operators, I and II

Electronic data processing

- Computer systems analysts, I, II, and III
- Computer programmers, I, II, and III
- Computer operators, I, II, and III

Industrial nurses

- Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Painters
- Machinists
- Mechanics (machinery)
- Mechanics (motor vehicle)
- Pipefitters
- Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

- Janitors, porters, and cleaners
- Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. The averages are derived from earnings in those establishments which are in the survey both years; it is assumed that employment remains unchanged.
2. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group.
3. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average earnings (computed in step 1) are multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

The index is computed by adding 100 to the most recent percent increase, multiplying the total by the previous year's index number, and dividing the product by 100 to obtain the current index value.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

Pay relationships in establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 compare average pay of occupations in individual establishments. These comparisons, expressed as pay relatives (pay for one of the occupations equals 100), yield different results than comparisons of overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The latter reflect differences in contributions to the survey averages by establishments with disparate pay levels; the pay relative comparisons are not affected by such differences.

The methods of computing and presenting pay relatives have changed since the last survey in this area. The following procedures are now used to compute relatives in tables A-8 through A-11:

1. Establishments employing workers in both of the paired occupations were identified.

2. Pay levels (averages) for the two occupations were weighted by the combined employment of both jobs to reflect each establishment's contribution to the totals used in this comparison.

3. The weighted pay levels of the two jobs were summed separately; each total was divided by the other and the quotients multiplied by 100 to produce the two pay relatives shown for each job pairing.

Establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions

The incidence of selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions is studied for full-time production and related workers and office workers. Production and related workers (referred to hereafter as production workers) include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations. (Cafeteria and route workers are excluded in manufacturing industries but included in nonmanufacturing industries.) In finance and insurance, no workers are considered to be production workers. Office workers include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead workers and trainees) performing clerical or related office functions in such departments as accounting, advertising, purchasing, collection, credit, finance, legal, payroll, personnel, sales, industrial relations, public relations, executive, or transportation. Administrative, executive, professional, and part-time employees as well as construction workers utilized as a separate work force are excluded from both the production and office worker categories.

Minimum entrance salaries (table B-1). Minimum entrance salaries for office workers relate only to the establishments visited. Because of the optimum sampling techniques used and the probability that large establishments are more likely than small establishments to have formal entrance rates above the subclerical level, the table is more representative of policies in medium and large establishments. (The "X's" shown under specific weekly schedules indicate that no meaningful totals are applicable.)

Shift differentials–manufacturing (table B-2). Data were collected on policies of manufacturing establishments regarding pay differentials for production workers on late shifts. Establishments considered as having policies are those which (1) have provisions in writing covering the operation of late shifts, or (2) have operated late shifts at any time during the 12 months preceding a survey. When establishments have several differentials which vary by job, the differential applying to the majority of the production workers is recorded. When establishments have differentials which apply only to certain hours of work, the differential applying to the most common schedule is recorded.

For purposes of this study, a late shift is either a second (evening) shift which ends at or near midnight or a third (night) shift which starts at or near midnight.

Differentials for second and third shifts are summarized separately for (1) establishment policies (an establishment's differentials are weighted by all production workers in the establishment at the time of the survey) and (2) effective practices (an establishment's differentials are weighted by production workers employed on the specified shift at the time of the survey).

Scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans. Provisions which apply to a majority of the production or office workers in an establishment are considered to apply to all production or office workers in the establishment; a practice or provision is considered nonexistent when it applies to less than a majority. Holidays, vacations, and health and insurance plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for the benefits. Pension plans are considered applicable to employees currently eligible for participation and also to those who will eventually become eligible.

Scheduled weekly hours and days (table B-3). Scheduled weekly hours and days refer to the number of hours and days per week which full-time first (day) shift workers are expected to work, whether paid for at straight- time or overtime rates.

Paid holidays (table B-4). Holidays are included if workers who are not required to work are paid for the time off and those required to work receive premium pay or compensatory time off. They are included only if they are granted annually on a formal basis (provided for in written form or established by custom). Holidays are included even though in a particular year they fall on a nonworkday and employees are not granted another day off. Paid personal holiday plans, typically found in the automobile and related industries, are included as paid holidays.

Data are tabulated to show the percent of workers who (1) are granted specific numbers of whole and half holidays and (2) are granted specified amounts of total holiday time (whole and half holidays are aggregated).

Paid vacations (table B-5). Establishments report their method of calculating vacation pay (time basis, percent of annual earnings, flat-sum payment, etc.) and the amount of vacation pay granted. Only basic formal plans are reported. Vacation bonuses, vacation-savings plans, and "extended" or "sabbatical" benefits beyond basic plans are excluded.

For tabulating vacation pay granted, all provisions are expressed on a time basis. Vacation pay calculated on other than a time basis is converted to its equivalent time period. Two percent of annual earnings, for example, is tabulated as 1 week's vacation pay.

Also, provisions after each specified length of service are related to all production or office workers in an establishment regardless of length of service. Vacation plans commonly provide for a larger amount of vacation pay as service lengthens. Counts of production or office workers by length of service were not obtained. The tabulations of vacation pay granted present, therefore, statistical measures of these provisions rather than proportions of workers actually receiving specific benefits.

Health, insurance, and pension plans (table B-6). Health, insurance, and pension plans include plans for which the employer pays either all or part of the cost. The benefits may be underwritten by an insurance company, paid directly by an employer or union, or provided by a health maintenance organization. This year, for the first time in this

area, provisions for health maintenance organizations (HMO's) are treated separately from insurance provisions. Workers provided the option of an insurance plan or an HMO are reported under both types of plans. A plan is included even though a majority of the employees in an establishment do not choose to participate in it because they are required to bear part of its cost (provided the choice to participate is available to a majority). Legally required plans such as social security, railroad retirement, workers' disability compensation, and temporary disability insurance[3] are excluded.

Life insurance includes formal plans providing indemnity (usually through an insurance policy) in case of death of the covered worker.

Accidental death and dismemberment insurance is limited to plans which provide benefit payments in case of death or loss of limb or sight as a direct result of an accident.

Sickness and accident insurance includes only those plans which provide that predetermined cash payments be made directly to employees who lose time from work because of illness or injury, e.g., $50 a week for up to 26 weeks of disability.

Sick leave plans are limited to formal plans[4] which provide for continuing an employee's pay during absence from work because of illness. Data collected distinguish between (1) plans which provide full pay with no waiting period, and (2) plans which either provide partial pay or require a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of their paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance, or after a predetermined period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of the disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Full or partial payments are almost always reduced by social security, workers' disability compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans reported in these surveys provide full or partial payment for basic services rendered. Hospitalization insurance covers hospital room and board and may cover other hospital expenses. Surgical insurance covers surgeons' fees. Medical insurance covers doctors' fees for home, office, or hospital calls. Plans restricted to post-operative medical care or a doctor's care for minor ailments at a worker's place of employment are not considered to be medical insurance.

Major medical insurance coverage applies to services which go beyond the basic services covered under hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance. Major medical insurance typically (1) requires that a "deductible" (e.g., $100) be met before benefits begin, (2) has a coinsurance feature that requires the insured to pay a portion (e.g., 20 percent) of certain expenses, and (3) has a specified dollar maximum of benefits (e.g., $10,000 a year).

Dental insurance plans provide normal dental service benefits, usually for fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which provide benefits only for oral surgery or repairing accident damage are not reported.

An HMO provides comprehensive health care services to a specified group for fixed periodic payments rather than indemnification or reimbursement for medical, surgical, and hospital expenses.

Retirement pension plans provide for regular payments to the retiree for life. Included are deferred profit-sharing plans which provide the option of purchasing a lifetime annuity.

Health plan participation (table B-7). Estimates are presented on the percent of production and office workers participating in selected health insurance and HMO plans. When an establishment was unable to supply the number of plan participants, approximations (imputations) were made, where possible, by using information from other establishments offering a similar plan. Imputations were never made for more than one-third of the production or clerical workers in an industry group (all industries, manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and transportation and utilities); when imputations were made, they were usually for considerably less than one-third of the workers. Participation rates were estimated and published if participant numbers (including imputations) were available for 90 percent or more of the production or office workers in an industry group; consequently, a published estimate may not relate to a group total.

[1] Includes 70 areas surveyed under the Bureau's regular program plus Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., which is surveyed under contract. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] A revised 4-level job description for accounting clerks, being introduced in this survey, is not comparable to the previous 2-level description. Earnings of workers that could be compared to the previous overall level were used in wage trend computations.

[3] Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

Federal legislation (Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act) provides temporary disability insurance benefits to railroad workers for illness or injury, whether work-connected or not. The legislation requires that employers bear the entire cost of the insurance.

[4] An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.,[1] October 1981

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey				Studied[4]
				Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All establishments								
All divisions	-	4,731	238	1,563,383	100	791,281	297,879	436,405
Manufacturing	100	1,582	72	623,467	40	379,380	86,094	205,873
Nonmanufacturing	-	3,169	166	939,916	60	411,921	211,785	230,532
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	100	154	26	129,015	8	57,248	30,433	97,131
Wholesale trade	50	974	32	184,423	11	(*)	(*)	13,103
Retail trade	100	410	24	235,216	15	(*)	(*)	58,954
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	510	25	161,829	10	(*)	(*)	31,558
Services[7]	50	1,001	52	196,569	13	(*)	(*)	22,094
Large establishments								
All divisions	-	505	95	886,611	100	393,254	180,752	409,400
Manufacturing	500	197	35	343,834	40	169,460	58,639	197,171
Nonmanufacturing	-	308	60	524,777	60	223,794	122,113	212,229
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	500	22	15	103,755	12	44,564	25,031	94,085
Wholesale trade	500	80	7	77,987	9	(*)	(*)	10,173
Retail trade	500	73	14	159,220	18	(*)	(*)	56,302
Finance, insurance, and real estate	500	52	9	82,726	10	(*)	(*)	28,624
Services[7]	500	54	12	58,974	7	(*)	(*)	15,590

[1] The Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Los Angeles County. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, seasonal, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Abbreviated to "transportation and utilities" in the A- and B-series tables. Formerly referred to as "public utilities". Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Electric utilities and most of the local transit for the city of Los Angeles are municipally operated and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

[6] Separate data for this division are not presented in the A- and B-series tables, but the division is represented in the 'all industries' and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

[7] Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix table 2. Percent of workers covered by labor-management agreements, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

Industry division	*Production and related workers*	*Office workers*
All industries	55	19
Manufacturing	58	20
Nonmanufacturing	52	19
Transportation and utilities	97	70

NOTE: An establishment is considered to have a contract covering all production or office workers if a majority of such workers is covered by a labor-management agreement. Therefore, all other production or office workers are employed in establishments that either do not have labor-management contracts in effect, or have contracts that apply to fewer than half of their production or office workers. Estimates are not necessarily representative of the extent to which all workers in the area may be covered by the provisions of labor-management agreements, because small establishments are excluded and the industrial scope of the survey is limited.

Appendix table 3. Industrial composition in manufacturing, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., October 1981

(Percent of all manufacturing workers)

Electric and electronic equipment	22
Communication equipment	15
Transportation equipment	20
Aircraft and parts	14
Machinery, except electrical	8
Fabricated metal products	7
Food and kindred products	6
Apparel and other textile products	5

NOTE: This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled before actual survey.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

Listed below are several occupations for which revised descriptions or titles are being introduced in this survey:

Stenographer	Drafter
Typist	Stationary engineer
Accounting clerk	Boiler tender

The Bureau has discontinued collecting data for tabulating-machine operator, bookkeeping-machine operator, and machine biller.

Office

SECRETARY

Assigned as a personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

a. Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above;

b. Stenographers not fully trained in secretarial-type duties;

c. Stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons;

d. Assistant-type positions which entail more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, or supervisory duties which are not typical of secretarial work, e.g., Administrative Assistant, or Executive Assistant;

e. Positions which do not fit any of the situations listed in the sections below titled "Level of Supervisor," e.g., secretary to the president of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons;

f. Trainees.

Classification by level. Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to (a) the level of the secretary's supervisor within the company's organizational structure and, (b) the level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these two factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of the factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

LS-1

a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

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LS-2

a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for LS-3, but whose organizational unit normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or
b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.

LS-3

a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or
b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporatewide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or
d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc., (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or
e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

LS-4

a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or
b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or
c. Secretary to the head, immediately below the corporate officer level, of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer" used in the above LS definition refers to those officials who have a significant corporatewide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the definition.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at LR-1 or LR-2 described below according to their level of responsibility.

LR-1

Performs varied secretarial duties including or comparable to most of the following:

a. Answers telephones, greets personal callers, and opens incoming mail.
b. Answers telephone requests which have standard answers. May reply to requests by sending a form letter.
c. Reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to ensure procedural and typographical accuracy.
d. Maintains supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed.
e. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and files.

LR-2

Performs duties described under LR-1 and, *in addition* performs tasks requiring greater judgment, initiative, and knowledge of office functions including or comparable to most of the following:

a. Screens telephone and personal callers, determining which can be handled by the supervisor's subordinates or other offices.
b. Answers requests which require a detailed knowledge of office procedures or collection of information from files or other offices. *May* sign routine correspondence in own or supervisor's name.
c. Compiles or assists in compiling periodic reports on the basis of general instructions.
d. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Assembles necessary background material for scheduled meetings. Makes arrangements for meetings and conferences.
e. Explains supervisor's requirements to other employees in supervisor's unit. (Also types, takes dictation, and files.)

The following tabulation shows the level of the secretary for each LS and LR combination:

	LR-1	*LR-2*
LS-1	I	II
LS-2	II	III
LS-3	III	IV
LS-4	IV	V

STENOGRAPHER

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings. (If primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-machine typist.)

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works as the principal office assistant performing more responsible and discretionary tasks.

Stenographer I.

Takes and transcribes dictation under close supervision and detailed instructions. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer II.

Takes and transcribes dictation determining the most appropriate format. Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than Stenographer I. Supervisor typically provides general instructions. Work requires a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organizations, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; answering routine questions, etc.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

Primary duty is to type copy of voice recorded dictation which does *not* involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

TYPIST

Uses a manual, electric, or automatic typewriter to type various materials. Included are automatic typewriters that are used only to record text and update and reproduce previously typed items from magnetic cards or tape. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Excluded from this definition is work that involves:

a. Typing directly from spoken material that has been recorded on disks, cylinders, belts, tapes, or other similar media;
b. The use of varitype machines, composing equipment, or automatic equipment in preparing material for printing; and
c. Familiarity with specialized terminology in various keyboard commands to manipulate or edit the recorded text to accomplish revisions, or to perform tasks such as extracting and listing items from the text, or transmitting text to other terminals, or using "sort" commands to have the machine reorder material. Typically requires the use of automatic equipment which may be either computer linked or have a programmable memory so that material can be organized in regularly used formats or preformed paragraphs which can then be coded and stored for future use in letters or documents.

Typist I

Performs *one or more of the following:* Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Typist II

Performs *one or more of the following:* Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

File Clerk I

Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk II

Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk III

Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

MESSENGER

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, *may* also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

ORDER CLERK

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgement of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order. *Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following:* Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Order Clerk I

Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

Order Clerk II

Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; balancing and reconciling accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying the clerical accuracy of various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; preparing journal vouchers; or making entries or adjustments to accounts.

Levels I and II require a basic knowledge of routine clerical methods and office practices and procedures as they relate to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. Levels III and IV *require* a knowledge and understanding of the established and standardized bookkeeping and accounting procedures and techniques used in an accounting system, or a segment of an accounting system, where there are few variations in the types of transactions handled. In addition, some jobs at each level may require a basic knowledge and understanding of the terminology, codes, and processes used in an automated accounting system.

Accounting Clerk I

Performs very simple and routine accounting clerical operations, for example, recognizing and comparing easily identified numbers and codes on similar and repetitive accounting documents, verifying mathematical accuracy, and identifying discrepancies and bringing them to the supervisor's attention. Supervisor gives clear and detailed instructions for specific assignments. Employee refers to supervisor all matters not covered by instructions. Work is closely controlled and reviewed in detail for accuracy, adequacy, and adherence to instructions.

Accounting Clerk II

Performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as: Examining, verifying, and correcting accounting transactions to ensure completeness and accuracy of data and proper identification of accounts, and checking that expenditures will not exceed obligations in specified accounts; totaling, balancing, and reconciling collection vouchers; posting data to transaction sheets where employee identifies proper accounts and items to be posted; and coding documents in accordance with a chart (listing) of accounts. Employee follows specific and detailed accounting procedures. Completed work is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with procedures.

Accounting Clerk III

Uses a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping in performing one or more of the following: Posts actions to journals, identifying subsidiary accounts affected and debit and credit entries to be made and assigning proper codes; reviews computer printouts against manually maintained journals, detecting and correcting erroneous postings, and preparing documents to adjust accounting classifications and other data; or reviews lists of transactions rejected by an automated system, determining reasons for rejections, and preparing necessary correcting material. On routine assignments, employee selects and applies established procedures and techniques. Detailed instructions are provided for difficult or unusual assignments. Completed work and methods used are reviewed for technical accuracy.

Accounting Clerk IV

Maintains journals or subsidiary ledgers of an accounting system and balances and reconciles accounts. Typical duties include one or both of the following: Reviews invoices and statements (verifying information, ensuring sufficient funds have been obligated, and if questionable, resolving with the submitting unit, determining accounts involved, coding transactions, and processing material through data processing for

application in the accounting system); and/or analyzes and reconciles computer printouts with operating unit reports (contacting units and researching causes of discrepancies, and taking action to ensure that accounts balance). Employee resolves problems in recurring assignments in accordance with previous training and experience. Supervisor provides suggestions for handling unusual or nonrecurring transactions. Conformance with requirements and technical soundness of completed work are reviewed by the supervisor or are controlled by mechanisms built into the accounting system.

NOTE: Excluded from level IV are positions responsible for maintaining either a general ledger or a general ledger in combination with subsidiary accounts.

PAYROLL CLERK

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves *most of the following*: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Key Entry Operator I

Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Key Entry Operator II

Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for level I.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above level II using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves *most of the following*: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Computer Systems Analyst I

Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

Computer Systems Analyst II

Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied. *OR*

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for level III. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Computer Systems Analyst III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate follow-up actions are initiated by the computer.)

Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves *most of the following*: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Computer Programmer I

Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

Computer Programmer II

Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations. *OR*

Works on complex programs (as described for level III) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Computer Programmer III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

a. Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed.
b. Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.).
c. Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system.
d. Starts and operates computer.
e. Responds to operating and computer output instructions.
f. Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation *or* refers problems.
g. Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operator, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Computer Operator I

Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

Computer Operator II

In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Computer Operator III

In addition to work assignments described for Computer operator II (see above) the work of Computer operator III involves at least one of the following:

a. Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans.
b. Tests new programs, applications, and procedures.
c. Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques.
d. Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

a. Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy.
b. Labeling tape reels, disks, or card decks.
c. Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives.
d. Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment.
e. Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action.
f. Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see Computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

a. Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
b. Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
c. Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
d. Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
e. Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Drafter I

Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

Drafter II

Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts of equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Drafter III

Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Drafter IV

Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Drafter V

Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Electronics Technician I

Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

Electronics Technician II

Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically *can* be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the level III technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Electronics Technician III

Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically *cannot* be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises

of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work *involves the following*: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose *primary duties* involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MOTOR VEHICLE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent

training and experience. *Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.*

MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following:* Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; and workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

BOILER TENDER

Tends one or more boilers to produce steam or high-temperature water for use in an establishment. Fires boiler. Observes and interprets readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of boiler operation. Adjusts controls to insure safe and efficient boiler operation and to meet demands for steam or high-temperature water. May also do one or more of the following: Maintain a log in which various aspects of boiler operation are recorded; clean, oil, make minor repairs or assist in

repairs to boilerroom equipment; and, following prescribed methods, treat boiler water with chemicals and analyze boiler water for such things as acidity, causticity, and alkalinity.

The classification excludes workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. *Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

Performs *clerical and physical* tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a *variety* of *warehousing* duties which require an *understanding of the establishment's storage plan.* Work involves *most of the following*: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose *primary* duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and receiver and Shipping packer), order filling (see Order filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-truck operator).

ORDER FILLER

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and *may involve one or more of the following*: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. *Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.*

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve *one or more of the following*: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. *Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.*

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of powertruck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Guard I

Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or person. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

Guard II

Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following:* sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. *Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.*

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Appendix C.
Job Conversion Table

Beginning in 1981, multilevel jobs are identified by numeric instead of alphabetic designations. A conversion table for the affected occupations follows:

Occupation	Numeric designation (currently used)	Alphabetic designation (previously used)
Secretary	I	E
	II	D
	III	C
	IV	B
	V	A
Stenographer	I	General
	II	Senior
Typist	I	B
	II	A
File clerk	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Order clerk	I	B
	II	A
Accounting clerk	I	
	II	(not
	III	comparable)
	IV	
Key entry operator	I	B
	II	A
Computer systems analyst (business)	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Computer programmer (business)	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Computer operator	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Drafter	I	
	II	(not
	III	comparable)
	IV	
	V	
Electronics technician	I	C
	II	B
	III	A
Guard	I	B
	II	A

Area Wage Survey Summaries

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in summaries which are available, at no cost, while supplies last from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, Ga.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Alexandria-Leesville, La.
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Antelope Valley, Calif.
Asheville, N.C.
Atlantic City, N.J.
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Calif.
Baton Rouge, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and Lake Charles, Tex.-La.
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bloomington-Vincennes, Ind.
Bremerton-Shelton, Wash.
Brunswick, Ga.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston-North Charleston-Walterboro, S.C.
Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia-Sumter, S.C.
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
Columbus, Miss.
Connecticut (statewide)
Decatur, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa
Dothan, Ala.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.
El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces, Tex.-N. Mex.
Eugene-Springfield-Medford, Oreg.
Fayetteville, N.C.
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frederick-Hagerstown-Chambersburg, Md.-Pa.
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Grand Island-Hastings, Nebr.
Guam, Territory of
Harrisburg-Lebanon, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Crosse-Sparta, Wis.
Laredo, Tex.
Las Vegas-Tonopah, Nev.
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Logansport-Peru, Ind.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.-Va.-Del.
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Maine (statewide)
Mansfield, Ohio
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg and Brownsville-Harlingen- San Benito, Tex.
Meridian, Miss.
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties, N.J.
Mobile-Pensacola-Panama City, Ala.-Fla.
Montana (statewide)
Montgomery, Ala.
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
New Bern-Jacksonville, N.C.
New Hampshire (statewide)
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Orlando, Fla.
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, Ohio
Pueblo, Colo.
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
Reno, Nev.
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.
Salina, Kans.
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.
Sandusky, Ohio
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Selma, Ala.
Sherman-Denison, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
South Dakota (statewide)
Southeastern Massachusetts
Southern Idaho
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Stockton, Calif.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Topeka, Kans.
Tucson-Douglas, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Upper Peninsula, Mich.
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.
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Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, Tex.
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
West Virginia (statewide)
Western and Northern Massachusetts
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Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
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ALSO AVAILABLE—

An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, public accountants, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, computer operators, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 2081, *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay, March 1980,* $4.00 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest bulletins available is presented below. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. A directory of occupational wage surveys, covering the years 1974 through 1979, is available on request.

Area	Bulletin number and price*	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1981	3010-49	$2.50
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1981[1]	3010-57	$3.25
Atlanta, Ga., May 1981[1]	3010-24	$3.25
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1981[1]	3010-39	$3.00
Billings, Mont., July 1981	3010-25	$2.25
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1981[1]	3010-48	$3.25
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1981[1]	3010-61	$3.25
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga., Sept. 1981[1]	3010-42	$3.25
Chicago, Ill., May 1980	3010-19	$2.75
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind., July 1981	3010-30	$2.75
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1981[1]	3010-44	$3.25
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1981[1]	3010-54	$3.25
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1981	3010-22	$2.25
Dallas—Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 1980[1]	3000-67	$3.25
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill., Feb. 1981	3010- 7	$2.25
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1981	3010-65	$2.75
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1981	3010-38	$2.25
Denver—Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1980[1]	3000-68	$3.25
Detroit, Mich., Apr. 1981	3010-12	$2.75
Fresno, Calif., June 1981	3010-27	$2.25
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1981	3010-45	$2.50
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Ind., Nov. 1981	3010-59	$2.50
Green Bay, Wis., July 1981[1]	3010-26	$2.75
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, N.C., Aug. 1981	3010-43	$2.75
Greenville—Spartanburg, S.C., June 1981	3010-23	$2.25
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1981	3010-21	$2.50
Houston, Tex., May. 1981	3010-14	$2.75
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1981	3010- 5	$2.25
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1981[1]	3010-56	$4.25
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 1981	3010- 4	$1.75
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1981	3010-63	$2.50
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans., Sept. 1981	3010-47	$3.00
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1981[1]	3010-66	$4.25
Louisville, Ky.—Ind., Nov. 1981	3010-60	$2.75
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Miami, Fla., Oct. 1981[1]	3010-53	$3.25
Milwaukee, Wis., May 1981[1]	3010-16	$3.25
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.—Wis., Jan. 1981[1]	3010- 1	$3.75
Nassau—Suffolk, N.Y., June 1981[1]	3010-31	$3.00
Newark, N.J., Jan. 1981	3010- 3	$2.25
New Orleans, La., Oct. 1981[1]	3010-46	$3.25
New York, N.Y.—N.J., May 1981[1]	3010-41	$3.25
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Va.—N.C., May 1981	3010-17	$2.25
Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1981	3010-40	$2.25
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Paterson—Clifton—Passaic, N.J., June 1981	3010-35	$2.25
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Poughkeepsie—Kingston—Newburgh, N.Y., June 1981	3010-32	$2.25
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San Francisco—Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1981[1]	3010-13	$3.00
San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1981[1]	3010-10	$3.00
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Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va., Mar. 1981[1]	3010- 6	$3.00
Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1981	3010-11	$2.25
Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1981	3010-34	$2.25
York, Pa., Feb. 1981[1]	3010- 9	$2.75

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[1] Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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